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## A CHARMER OF SNAKES.

"THE REAL EAST."

UNCANNY POWERS OF A NOMAD.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

It was a hot day. I was sitting at my office table, which had been brought out on to the verandah to avoid the stuffy atmosphere of the room in which I usually work. My *munchi* (Indian clerk) squatted on a mat beside me and was drinking out the day's vernacular correspondence in his usual monotone.

Gradually borne to my ears on the light breeze came the musical clasp of the "bin," the pipe used by the snake-charmers all over India, with which they are said to coax the reptiles from their hiding-places. The sounds grew louder, and presently the musician came in view. A picturesque figure he made—a saffron-coloured turban wound about his head, and his long, loose garments, of the same hue, waving gracefully in the wind. His feet were encased in long, pointed shoes, artistically embroidered, and across his shoulders he carried a pole, from either end of which a cloth bundle was slung, containing all his kit and stock-in-trade.

On seeing me he halted near the cactus hedge bordering my compound, and, making a low obeisance, inquired, "Apnera tainasha dekhna chahte hain?" ("Does your honour wish to see me perform?"). I told my *munchi* to send the man away, as I had several times seen so-called snake-charmers perform their usual entertainment, consisting of setting a mongoose to worry a half-drugged snake—from which the fangs have already been removed—a rather revolting performance.

The man was preparing to move on when I suddenly thought that I would like to buy his "bin." Their music has always fascinated me and is unlike anything else I have ever heard. The notes are all in a minor key, very penetrating and rather sad. The "bin" itself consists of a hollowed round with about six inches of the vine attached—the vine, too, being hollowed out and used as a mouth-piece. A hole is cut in the big end of the round, large enough to allow two bamboo sticks to be inserted, and in each of these sticks is placed a reed, the joint made air-tight with a kind of wax. Holes are pierced at fixed intervals in the bamboo sticks—six or eight in one stick and one in the other. The former produce the various notes, while the latter acts in the same way as the drone of the bagpipe.

## ANSWER TO A CHALLENGE.

I called the man to me and he came and squatted in the verandah, after carefully placing his bundles on the ground and saluting humbly. On closer acquaintance he was rather startling. He had long, matted hair and a pair of wild-looking eyes, and his nails looked like talons. He seemed rather astonished when I asked him to sell me his "bin." Apparently Englishmen do not usually make such strange requests. What could a Sahib want with a "bin"? His refusal to sell was quite definite, but, instead of going away, he untied one of his bundles and disclosed a round, flat basket with a lid.

He then picked up his pipe and, seating himself cross-legged before the basket, began to play. At first the notes were low and coaxing, but gradually grew in volume until they developed into a very spirited measure. Suddenly the lid of the basket was forced up from inside and the distended head of a large cobra appeared. It swayed to and fro, keeping time with the music, occasionally striking at the musician. It could do him no harm, as its fangs had been removed. Presently the music decreased in volume and expired in a final wail, while the cobra sank back into the basket. My wild-looking visitor thereupon replaced the lid, tied up his bundle, and, again saluting, asked that he might be rewarded for his entertainment. I laughingly remarked that I did not think much of his performance, and added that it did not compare very favourably with a real snake-charmer's *tamasha* (show), such as a fight between a mongoose and a snake.

The man was far from abashed, but, taking my remark as a challenge, he asked: "The Sahib thinks that this is all I can show him—that only this feeble one (indicating the bundle containing the cobra) will answer my call? Come! I will show the Presence that I can entice even the jungle snake from his lair." Without further ado he began to discard his clothing, leaving himself with only a cloth about his loins. Then, seizing his "bin," he began to play loudly, at the same time dancing lightly to and fro, his eyes glaring madly. The music, if such it may be called, consisted merely of two notes in a minor key played alternately in quick succession.

Swaying backwards and forwards, the snake-charmer danced his way across the lawn toward a dense bed of flowers. Suddenly he ceased playing and came to a standstill, beckoning me eagerly to come to him. I made my way gingerly across the lawn, and as I approached, he said in a tense whisper: "Listen, Sahib! The Evil One answers my call. See! Here he comes." He pointed to the flower bed. I could see nothing, but moved back to a safe distance. The snake-charmer tore a handful of grass from the lawn and made a sudden dash into the flower bed, shouting: "Ha! Shaitan! (Satan), I have caught you." There was a tremendous hiss and the man stood upright, holding at arm's length a gift viper which he had seized near the tail, while it darted its head hither and thither in a fruitless attempt to strike him.

Walking quickly across the lawn to the carriage drive, my strange visitor threw the snake on to the gravel, and, as it wriggled its way towards the grass, he made a quick movement and again seized it—this time behind the head. The snake was now powerless, and the man lifted it, writhing, from the ground. Then, taking up his discarded saffron-coloured robe, he rolled one corner of it into a small ball and thrust it at the reptile's head. The head shot forward, and two white fangs buried themselves deep in the cloth. The snake-charmer gave the cloth a deft twist and a sharp pull, then opened it, showing a wet patch of poison with two bleeding fangs embedded in the centre, while blood issued from the snake's mouth. "See, Huzoor, the Evil One is now helpless," quoth the charmer, and threw the snake to the ground, whence it scuttled into the verandah to avoid the unaccustomed heat of the sun.

## SNAKES IN THE HOUSE.

My visitor again saluted and asked, in his flowery Eastern language, for a fitting reward. I gave him two rupees, at the same time wondering if he had "planted" the snake on me with the complicity of my servants before starting his performance. I was soon, however, to change my ideas. For my visitor, as if reading my thoughts, remarked: "Is the Sahib aware that there are 'other snakes' here, even inside his house? Did I not hear them talking whilst dealing with this viper?" I was forced to smile, as I immediately concluded that the man merely wanted an opportunity to get inside my bungalow and help himself to my kit. These snake-charmers all belong to criminal tribes and live on what they can beg, borrow, or steal.

Again the fellow seemed to know what was passing in my mind, for he remarked: "There is no need for me to enter the Sahib's house. Should he desire it I will call the snake hither." He picked up his "bin" and began to play. It was a repetition of his previous digger, but this time he danced towards the door of a disused bathroom, which was kept locked. I followed eagerly. Dancing to and fro the man arrived at some six paces from the door, and, playing his pipe with one hand, he pointed with the other. I watched intently, and there I saw something move in a crack between the door-post and the brickwork. The musician continued to play, and the head of a snake appeared, then its body. Finally a krait wriggled into full view and came quickly towards the man. It was only a small snake, some 15 in. long, but known as one of the most venomous in India; its bite is fatal in three hours. It was within 3 ft. of the snake-charmer, when he suddenly thrust out his arm and seized it behind the head. Again taking his saffron-coloured robe he treated the krait as he had treated the viper.

By this time I was beginning to feel rather nervous, and looked anxiously around, wondering when and where the next snake would appear. Hurriedly I gave the man another five rupees, hoping that he would pack up and go, but he asked for an old coat to keep him warm in the winter. Eventually I gave him a blanket, and he called down the blessings of Allah on my head, but did not depart until I had given him a note certifying that the blanket was a gift. He was afraid that the police might accuse him of being in possession of stolen property.

Before departure he carefully collected his latest acquisitions from under the flower-pots, where they had hidden themselves, and, coiling them up in much the same manner as one would coil up a rope, tied them into the spare ends of his loin cloth. Then, having resumed his saffron-coloured robe and taken up his pole, with its accompanying ladders, he bowed low and departed. He was soon lost to view, but the wailing notes of his pipe were audible for some minutes, dying gradually away in the distance. Reluctantly, I returned to my office table and the drooping voice of my *munchi*, as he resumed the reading of the day's reports. I felt that I had at last got a glimpse of the real East, as I had always imagined it from nursery days—the East, of the "Jungle Book" and the "Arabian Nights."

I have since thought about the uncanny powers of my snake-charmer. He belonged to a nomadic tribe, which has never lived under a roof, and which, like our English gipsies, always sleeps under the stars. When rain or cold forces them to seek shelter, such shelter consists of a bivouac made of hedge sticks and old rags. Their diet consists of grass, flowers, and snakes. From childhood such people are on intimate terms with the jungle and all that it contains. They live on more or less equal terms with the creatures of the wilds, and this power which they have over snakes, and which, no doubt, they also have over other animals, appears as strange and uncanny only to those whom the world calls civilized—whose ears have been dulled by the roar of the cities, the noise of the steam-engine and the motor, and whose sight has lost its keenness through too much poring over books.

## SAVINGS OF A WEEK.

Here's the secret of progress.—*Mrs. J. L. Corbin.*

Utilization is built up of vexatious restrictions.—*Lady Astor.*

If there is any kind of person I like less than another it is a Bolshevik.—*Mrs. Snowden.*

Our week-day religion is a religion of honour, truthfulness, generosity, and fair play.—*Dean Inge.*

My psychology is that of a romantic idealist, hampered by an intensely practical and logical mind.—*Sir Alfred Mond.*

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[HONORARY MEMBER'S ADDRESS.]

### GERMAN POLICY IN THE RUHR

"PIVOT OF THE PRESENT  
SITUATION."

BERLIN, September 10th.

The German Government's policy in the Ruhr was explained to a deputation of the International Women's League of Peace and Liberty by the Minister Herr Soltau, on behalf of the Chancellor. Herr Soltau said the pivot of the present situation was a Franco-German understanding, with the cognisance of the other Entente states. A Franco-German understanding must be reached very shortly, otherwise the whole of Central Europe would be endangered.

"We are ready to enter into any agreement with the Entente, especially France, that will ensure that the Ruhr and Rhineland will be shortly again under full German control. This would be attainable only by great exertions in German economic life. We are ready to make these exertions, but refuse to agree to conditions which would mean the dismemberment of the Reich. Germany's desire for an understanding is greatly hampered by the French speeches demanding unconditional capitulation in the Ruhr. It is a task for the friends of peace to influence French policy to enter the path of understanding during the few weeks still remaining."

### EUROPEAN SKY AGAIN CLOUDED.

COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN ITALY  
AND JUGO-SLAVIA.

LONDON, September 10th.

A fresh cloud in the European sky is arising at Fiume where the complications between Italy and Jugo-Slavia have not been dispelled. According to the latest news it is understood the Belgrade Government has decided that it is quite unable to agree to Italy's proposal that Porto Barro and the Delta should pass under the sovereignty of Jugo-Slavia, but they should remain indivisibly bound to the city of Fiume for ninety-nine years, particularly as the Treaty of Rapallo recognised the Italian "character" of Fiume. The Jugo-Slavia Government therefore is requesting an extension of the Italian ultimatum beyond September 15th in order that negotiations should continue, and if necessary the whole question be referred to Swiss arbitration.

### FINANCIAL SENSATION IN LONDON.

BIG CORPORATION IN  
DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, September 10th.

The latest City sensation is the convocation of a meeting of shareholders in the Commercial Corporation of London, with an issue capital of two and a quarter millions, to consider voluntary liquidation, owing to the fact that one shareholder is petitioning for the compulsory winding up. The assets consist principally of holdings in industrial companies seriously affected by the trade slump, and their depreciation in value is reflected in the fact that the Corporation's one pound shares are quoted at only a few pence, though the directors consider if the assets be nursed by forming a holding company they will eventually appreciate.

### AMERICAN NAVAL DISASTER. DUE TO JAPANESE EARTHQUAKES.

WASHINGTON, September 10th.

High naval authorities advance the theory that the disaster to the destroyers was due to tidal waves and other seismic disturbances following the Japanese earthquake.

### TRAIN DISASTER IN RUSSIA.

RIGA, September 10th.

A message from Moscow states that an express was derailed at Omsk on Saturday, and eighty-two persons were killed and one hundred and fifty injured.

### THE NEW IRAQI HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, September 10th.

H.M. the King has approved of the appointment of Sir Henry Dobbs to be High-Commissioner in Iraq, in succession to Sir Percy Cox.

### FINNISH ATHLETE BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD.

HELSINKI, September 10th.

The Finlander, Stenroos, ran twenty kilometres in sixty-seven minutes, eleven and one fifth seconds, which is a world's record.

### NEGRO BOXER'S SUIT FAILS.

New York, September 10th.

Harry Wills, the Negro challenger of Dempsey, has failed in a lawsuit to prevent the Dempsey-Firpo fight on September 14th. Mr. Justice Hagarty refusing the injunction.

## THE ST. LEGER.

PROBABLES AND BETTING.

LONDON, September 10th.

St. Leger scratchings are: Bold and Bad at ten on Saturday. Betting is 7 to 4 Papyrus, 5 to 1 Parth, 10 to 1 Tranquil and Ellangowan, 100 to 1 Twelve Pointer, 100 to 1 Teresina, 100 to 1 Eastern Monarch and Waygood, 25 to 1 Torie and 33 to 1 Soldumene.

LATER.

St. Leger scratchings are: Toyotama, Town Guard and Kuokando at nine today.

LATER.

St. Leger probabilities and alternations are: Probable, Parth (Frank Bullock), Twelve Pointer (Casslake), and Scapino (Brennan). Omit Becks, Bold and Bad, Cos. Toyotama and Town Guard. (The race is run today.)

### NEW B.-I. STEAMER "TALMA."

On the 14th of June this year Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Ltd., launched from their Hobburn Shipbuilding Yard the single screw steamer s.s. *Talma* which has been built to the order of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. This steamer is intended for the Company's Calcutta, Far East and Japan Services and will burn coal fuel. The s.s. *Talma* has a tonnage of 5,000 and is fitted with two funnels.

The length of the vessel is 467 feet, breadth 50½ feet and depth 40 feet. She has spacious accommodation for first and second class passengers, and, in addition, arrangements have been made for the berthing of a large number of deck passengers in the upper and second 'tween-decks. This steamer can accommodate 60 first class, 74 second class and about 3,000 deck passengers. A special feature for the convenience of deck passengers is that the 'tween-decks are fitted with sleeping platforms. The first and second class cabins, as in the case of the other recent B. I. passenger steamers, are situated amidships on the promenade and bridge decks. Each cabin is comfortably fitted and has access by its own port hole or port holes to ample outside light and fresh air. In the first saloon there are one, two and three-berthed cabins, while the second saloon is fitted with three and four-berthed cabins. The first dining saloon is situated at the fore end of the bridge deck, and the music room on the promenade deck immediately above dining saloon; both rooms are tastefully decorated. The first class smoking room on the promenade deck will be parallel in oak and fitted up in the Jacobean style. The second class passengers will be accommodated on the after end of the promenade deck, and on, and under, the music room. The second class dining saloon is at the after end of the bridge deck, and the second class entrance hall and lounge on the promenade deck.

This steamer and those to follow later are more elaborately fitted than their predecessors the *Tanda* and the *Takada*. Special attention has been paid to the comfort of second class and deck passengers, while the first saloon cabins are fitted with all modern amenities calculated to please the most critical.

Usually spacious first and second saloon promenade decks afford ample room for deck games, dancing, and other forms of exercise, or entertainments. The passenger accommodation generally, is characterised by comfort and coolness, and is specially designed for conditions in the tropics. In the public rooms a restful scheme of interior decorations has been designed which will gratify the restrained taste of Eastern voyagers.

Steam is supplied by four cylindrical single-ended boilers working at a pressure of 215 lb., under Howden's latest system of forced draught. Tompkin's steam purifier is fitted to the main steam connections. The machinery is designed to develop a power sufficient for a speed of 13 knots.

The steamer is fitted with wireless installation, with berths for three operators, situated in a house on the boat deck. There are also two hospitals, one in the fore end of the bridge 'tween decks, and an isolation hospital above the poop deck. Special rooms have been built for the purpose of carrying mails and specie.

The vessel is being built to Lloyd's 100 A. 1. class and is constructed with straight stem and cruiser stern, with poop, bridge and forecastle decks and promenade and boat decks above bridge deck. Ten 5-ton derricks are fitted on derrick posts, ten steam winches are provided for the rapid handling of cargo, and a 25-ton derrick is fitted at the foremast for dealing with special cargo.

This steamer is due to leave London about 27th October, arriving in Calcutta about the 30th November, and will sail on her maiden voyage to the Straits, China and Japan towards the end of the year.

### HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1923.

Douglas Steamships	64 b.
China Sugars	\$ 216 b; 218 a.
Langkate (Combined)	Tls. 31½ b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$ 157½ b.
Whampoa Docks	\$ 152½ b.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 81 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 82½ a.
Shanghai Cottons	Tls. 82 b.
Oriental	Tls. 620 b.
Cement	\$ 28.10 b; 28.20 ea.
Hongkong Ropes	\$ 40 b.
China Lights	\$ 147 b.

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#### MEDICAL CONGRESS. ADDRESS ON MALARIA. INTERESTING THEORIES.

At the Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, at Singapore, last week, Dr. Malcolm Watson read a paper on the subject of Malaria.

Dr. Watson opened by quoting a resolution passed at a great conference on sanitation held at Simla in 1911—"the most important tropical disease is malaria." After allowance is made for the tendency to attribute fewer deaths to malaria, malaria stands out as universally prevalent in India and in many tracts is a scourge far greater than either plague or cholera. It maims as well as kills and causes more sickness, misery and death than any other single disease. The speaker, taking a general view, said that Laveran found the parasite that Manson and others snatched out of the furnace, Ross built it and gave the metal, and it was now their duty to forge the metal into weapons of attack, to test them, to feel the strength of the enemy and his weak spots, and to initiate a campaign in all countries that could go forward with certainty of result. At present they could only talk of skirmishes and outpost actions. Different places called for different methods. The country—Dr. Watson indicated the zones in Malaya—required different treatment. They might try mosquito control, or attack the malarial parasite in the human being—parasite control. There was the island zone, Carey Island, attacked with the greatest success by control of the water by sluice gates, etc. There was the flat coastal swamp, difficult land to free from malaria, but in the end not unconquerable. The foot hills presented another problem, with its jungle. Further inland there is the dense jungle, and malaria only occurred there if the jungle was cleared.

As to control of the parasite, the speaker held that the usefulness or failure of quinine depended on the density of the mosquito-carrier population, and of the human population. Few people and few mosquitoes, few people and many mosquitoes, or many people and few mosquitoes gave a striking success, in other words, where there was not intense malaria. But where there were many carriers of malaria, both human and insect, quinine appeared to be almost useless, although, of course, it was not actually useless. Personally he always used quinine in conjunction with other measures as long as malaria was present on an estate. Large numbers of lives had been saved in Malaya in the past 25 years and so they were encouraged to continue the work. Charts marking the incidence of malaria were shown. One showed the great rise of the death rate in the month of May. Since anti-malarial work was begun in 1912 the height of the wave had been reduced and it was calculated that 30,000 lives had been saved in this city by the health officers and engineers. What hindered progress? The absence of knowledge. We did not know why one species was a carrier and another, hardly to be distinguished from it, was not. We did not know why one species lived in one place and one in another. We suspected that the same species was not of equal danger in different countries. Then we wanted greater organisation in every country. It was work on new ideas. We wanted scientists to investigate and administrators to carry out. We had not enough health officers. The medical practitioner must realise that for the prevention of disease special knowledge was required. The future—in Malaya over a hundred thousand lives had been saved in the last 25 years, yet the work had hardly begun. The future would give them better organisation for the control of the disease, economising the assets of the State more than by any other single means.

**MALARIA CONTROL AT GEMAS.**  
The story of how a fever-stricken swamp was converted into a healthy station was told by Dr. A. R. Wellington, Senior Health Officer, F.M.S., who gave an account of the fight against malaria at Gemas, the station at which is the junction for the Pahang Railway. Gemas has had a good many ups and downs, and the amount of fever seemed to have some connection with the opening of new ground, the effect from which disappears after a while. Dr. Wellington showed in his paper that the true explanation was an increase in the malaria-carrying anophelines consequent on the creation of conditions favourable for the propagation of the species. Recommendations made by the Government entomologist to control malaria in the district were not followed, and in 1920 the situation was alarming. The senior health officer was called in and rigorous measures were carried out under his instructions by the engineers. The co-operative scheme was a success. Drainage and filling carried out on scientific principles and checked by frequent mosquito surveys brought about a marked abatement in the incidence of malaria and converted Gemas into a healthy station. They effected a saving of \$20,000 per annum by reducing the cost of oil and making the bonus unnecessary, as well as avoiding the costly change of officials and the lack of efficiency in those who had been subject to the disease.

#### OPIUM SMOKING.

A most interesting paper on opium smoking, was delivered to a large attendance by Dr. D. J. Galloway, the subject of the use of opium as a habit of addiction. Dr. Galloway stated, at the moment a matter of international interest. It has been my fortune to pass through my hands of late years a large number of opium smokers (and also those who used it in other ways). The history of opium is lost in antiquity. There is little doubt that the Arabs are responsible for it being conveyed into Asia, both by the land and sea routes and the drug has been known in China for at least 12 centuries. Opium was first smoked with tobacco as it is to-day in Eastern Europe and dates back to the middle of the seventeenth century and is ascribed to the Dutch. To call opium smoking a social habit depends on the locality. In China and in many of the large business firms here the opium pipe and its accessories are always in evidence. It is otherwise among the Straits-born Chinese with whom the use of opium is not in favour.

As to the effects of opium smoking the Chinese share with some Indian races a comparative immunity to opium. It has been remarked on as beyond argument in the report of the Philippine Commission and other reports that on the Malay races it seems to exert a most pernicious influence. . . . and it is to be feared that, should it assume a position as a racial habit among them it would probably be exterminative.

After dealing with the effects of opium smoking Dr. Galloway stated that he had never seen a death from opium smoking in a Chinese. The only death ascribed to opium smoking which he had met with was that of a young French tourist who had been experimenting with the pipe in one of the smoking shops of the town. He would ascribe this death to simple swallowing of the drug through inexperience with the pipe.

Dealing with opium smoking's effects on women, Dr. Galloway stated that the age at which most of them began smoking corresponded roughly to the age at which they married, most of them acquiring the habit from the husband. The daily average consumption per head in his 1200 cases was 2.74 chi (one chi equals 3.75 grammes). Insurance companies accepted smokers of two chi daily. There seemed to be no tendency in the habit to shorten life.

With regard to the contents of opium smoke Dr. Galloway stated that it seemed more likely that the oil and tarry matter in opium was the cause of much more injury than could be ascribed to the morphine. Apart from the relief of pain there were three conditions in which opium was believed to exert a specific action—Phthisis Glycosuria and Malaria.

"In undertaking life cure of the habit," continued Dr. Galloway, "There is one stipulation I invariably make, that the person comes entirely of his own free will."

Given the free co-operation of the person himself there are two conditions which are invariably instituted:—Immediate and final discarding of the pipe and complete neutralisation of the effects of such discarding. . . . At present the opium smokers among the Straits-born Chinese are few and it may be confidently expected that when the present generation have eliminated themselves opium smoking will be extinct among them. The crux of the matter is the immigrant Chinese. Their habits they bring them and thus they dominate the opium position in this country. Dealing with the means relied on by the local Government to effect a reduction in the use of opium, Dr. Galloway said the steady enhancement of the price of opium, the "chandu" method of partly swallowing and partly smoking, and many have stopped the smoking, either chandu entirely and swallow only, either chandu or drugs. A continuous policy for the suppression of opium smoking he maintained that the enhancement of the price had long since passed its limit of utility, and that now it was reacting in an injurious manner on the public health, especially that of the Chinese immigrant, by forcing him to adopt methods in comparison to which the smoking of opium was comparatively harmless. The obvious way and that offering the greatest, if not the only, promise of success would be to effect an intimate rapprochement with China and to closely support and follow her, or even to anticipate her, in an agreed programme of opium suppression.

In reply to a question by Dr. Samuels, Dr. Galloway stated that the increasing over indulgence in alcohol in the country was due to the giving up of opium smoking.

#### KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the giant lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central. Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their speciality.—Adv.

#### EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN AND PHILIPPINES.

##### MEMORANDUM BY MANILA WEATHER BUREAU EXPERT.

Father Miguel Saderra Maso of the Manila Weather Bureau issued the following statement last week:—

"In our previous statement to the Press regarding the earthquake in Japan, we mentioned as the two biggest earthquakes there that of 1855 in Tokyo and that of 1891 in Gifu. Although it would be interesting to compare the recent earthquake with that of Tokyo in 1855, since both took place in the same capital city, it is impossible to do so as Tokyo before 1870 was far behind that of today, with the exception of locality. Besides, as Japan was not yet opened to foreign commerce and science, the data available are very meagre. Nor were there modern works which marked the progress of the Tokyo of to-day. Yokohama was a district of fishermen and Tokyo a vast town with wooden paper and straw structures, excepting the imperial buildings, forts and some temples and bridges built of strong material or well seasoned wood. So we shall confine ourselves to giving an idea of what the earthquake was of 1891 and of what the present might have been."

"To begin with, it can be said that the nature of the 1891 earthquake was different from that of the recent shock. The former originated from a land dislocation whose direction was from southeast to northwest, prolonged through the districts of Mino and Owari, while the latter started from a submarine fracture. "The first, which caused 7,273 dead and 17,175 injured, is known to have extended to a radius of 412 kilometres, whereas the present mussa have had a radius of over 300 kilometres, although information received to date appears to be defective. To give an idea of what this means, it should be borne in mind that of the earthquakes that of Manila in 1893 extended through a radius of 236 kilometres, that of Cebu in February, 1922, which had a prolonged and irregular area, was felt as a distance of a little less than 200. The centre of destruction of the shock of Gifu, had a diameter of a little over 100 kilometres while that of the recent one exceeds that number, according to meagre reports reaching here."

"Taking both Philippine earthquakes as a point of comparison, we find that the greatest diameters of the areas of damage, not of destruction, in both cases were very much extended and narrow and did not go beyond 30 kilometres in 1893 and 20 in 1922. So that the most intense earthquake of the year 1890 probably did not exceed one-fifth of the two earthquakes of Japan, which we have referred to. That of Pangasinan in 1893 had an intermediate area between those of 1890 and of Cebu in 1922. Although a greater extension was felt within its sphere."

"The intensity of the earthquake of Gifu was measured by the acceleration of movement and turned out to be 4,000 millimetres per second in some parts mostly affected, and 2,000 millimetres in the meso-sismic area which had a maximum diameter of 110 kilometres. At an acceleration of 4,000 millimetres, there is hardly a modern structure that can withstand the shock, it being still unknown to what extent the present concrete buildings can stand. Thus it is explained how the best engineering works have been destroyed, how railways, canals, bridges, etc., have been swept away. Even the Nagoya castle suffered, this being one of the most ancient and almost cyclopean construction with its inferior walls curved and the superior walls supported by solid framework of wood, a structure considered to be of exceptional solidity. The modern structures of tile, which existed profusely in the region, to be used for industries, education, administration and commerce, have all been destroyed. This class of construction, however good, in exceeding a certain height can hardly resist an acceleration of 2,000 millimetres per second."

"The number of houses destroyed or otherwise damaged reached 222,501, of bridges 10,292 and those destroyed on the hills 10,223. In two earthquakes in the Philippines an effort was made to calculate the intensity but it was given up because of the special defects on the surface and the buildings themselves. Mr. Abella was the first to try it in the Pangasinan earthquake in 1893. The undersigned proposed to estimate the intensity in the ruins of Ibaan, but in examining them, he found, for example, that the church tower which was apparently of good adobe stones, had at a certain altitude certain signs of disintegration like those of Guadalupe, being unable to support the weight above, and a few tiles which were beginning to loosen. Similar defects existed in all other edifices destroyed. However, to give a comparative idea, according to the American Commission which studied the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, the maximum intensity, or acceleration was not more 3,000 millimetres."

"The defective construction, the age of the edifices and their foundations on loose ground, comprehensible as all filling and recent alluvia, are the cause, in a great measure, of the ruins. The same thing may be true in the Philippines where the white ant and the rain cause such visible destruction and secretly destroy the principal parts of the buildings, preparing them for certain ruin when an earthquake of even ordinary intensity comes. Almost all the ruins caused by earthquakes in different parts of the Philippines during the last thirty years are due to such causes. For in populated regions there has scarcely been an earthquake over intensity VII, or an acceleration of about 1,000 millimetres."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

#### AN UNUSUAL CASE.

##### IMPROPER PICTURES ON GERMAN CIGARETTE CASES.

A charge of selling cigarette cases bearing pictures considered to be indecent was brought against a Chinese hawk at the Magistracy, yesterday. Sergeant Neal was the prosecutor. The cases were stated to be of German make, and were imported into Hongkong by a local firm. Of the application of the sergeant, the Magistrate (Mr. Molinaro) granted a remand, as the Captain-Superintendent of Police was stated to be considering certain points concerning the seizure of the goods.

#### SPORT. GOLF.

##### CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION AT FANLING.

The Captain's Cup competition, played at Fanling, on September 1st, 2nd, and 10th, was won by Mr. F. R. J. Adams, with a score of 102-18-net.

#### CHINA'S DEBTS.

##### LATEST CALCULATION A TOTAL OF \$1,931,750,028.

The *Peking Daily News* says, that according to recent investigation, the total indebtedness of China amounts to \$1,931,750,028, net including arrears of payment and public bonds which are being issued. The following items make up the sum total of China's debts:

1. Secured Domestic Loans	333,842,472
2. Secured Foreign Loans	1,087,530,000
3. German Loans	2,320,000
4. Austrian Loans	9,500,000
5. Unsecured Domestic Loans	95,008,500
6. Unsecured Foreign Loans	224,000,000
7. Loans Secured on Salt	23,500,000
8. Treasury Notes	55,389,339
9. Short Term Bonds	23,908,427
10. Interest on all Loans	60,000,000

"It is true to a certain extent that destruction depends much on the conditions already stated, and above all, that in regard to land, as that according to the last cables from Japan in Yokohama the region, called Baff, was a wide, high table land where the great part of foreigners live, while the part of the city situated on the lowland was razed to the ground."

"In all destructive earthquakes fire has always been, especially in modern times, caused by gas and electricity, the terrible elements which have increased the losses, and destruction twice or three times. The San Francisco fire is to be remembered in this connection."

"This last earthquake had another frightful complement. The destructive waves which are always produced by submarine earthquakes due to the vertical movement of the bottom or the permanent uneven ground which cause the earthquake. The earthquake at Gifu was not accompanied by any tremor on sea because it originated on land, as also did the earthquake in San Francisco, but the earthquakes in Chile and Peru and others of less intensity along the coast of Japan were accompanied by tremor on sea. In the Philippines there occur submarine earthquakes along the south and south-eastern coast of Mindanao. That which occurred on the coast of Zamboanga, Jolo and Basilan in 1897 is famous, and that on the coast of Cotabato in August, 1915."

"The waves of an earthquake travel with a velocity of 800 kilometres per hour over an enormous distance. The earthquake in Chile was registered hours later in a seismograph at Zamboanga."

"Seismic waves across the earth propagate with greater velocity—about 500 kilometres a minute—so that our seismographs here registered the tremors in Japan about 6 minutes after the earthquake, while the tremors on sea were registered about 4 hours later."

"To the immense destruction and innumerable victims of the last earthquake, the following elements have contributed:

"1. A maximum density of population, more than 2,000,000 people in a few kilometres of land, living in very unsafe dwellings."

"2. The filled and alluvial lands in the more populated districts like the south-east and north-east of Tokyo and the lower and commercial portion of Yokohama."

"3. A dynamic intensity never before seen, if the checks have not spared the most modern construction."

"4. The terrible fire which could spread in Japanese buildings as easily as it can in our buildings of light and mixed materials."

"5. The frightful and big waves of an enraged sea."

"Let us all hope that when the times sphere attending the first sensational reports clears up, the catastrophe will be reduced to more modern proportions. It is probable that the percentage of victims and the relative value of the losses will not be much greater than those suffered during the earthquake of Gifu. If this does not come true, then it will be necessary to record the last catastrophe as the greatest of its kind in the history of humanity."

"Lastly it is well to bear in mind that all big earthquakes are always followed by numerous smaller quakes whose number seems to be in proportion to the depth of their origin. Such smaller quakes, represent the readjustment of those parts of the earth's crust which as a result of the earthquake assumed a different state of equilibrium. It therefore follows that they never mean that the catastrophe will be repeated within a brief period of time."



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for to-morrow afternoon.

The Orders of the Day are:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Prison Ordinance, 1904.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870, and to repeal the Queen's Recreation Ground Ordinance, 1868, and the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1900.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the management of the area known as the Chinese Recreation Ground and the expenditure of the revenue derived therefrom, and to repeal the Recreation Grounds (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914, and the Recreation Grounds Amendment Ordinance, 1922.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Trustees of the War Memorial Nursing Home.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to prevent certain fraudulent transfers of business.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—If the sunken submarine is ever raised and again put into service, I suggest it be re-named "The Brave Old Duke of York," for, in the words of the song of that name,

"When it was up, it was up."

"When it was down, it was down."

"But when it was only half-way up,"

"It was neither up nor down."

—Yours faithfully,

HANDYMAN.

Hongkong, September 11th, 1933.

## STANTON'S MIDWAY SHOWS.

## MANAGER CONVICTED AT SHANGHAI ON GAMBLING CHARGE.

The manager of Stanton's Midway Shows has been convicted at Shanghai on two charges of permitting gambling to take place on the show ground. The charge was brought by the Shanghai Municipal Police, and the case heard by Mr. G. W. King, from whose judgment we extract the following paragraphs:

"Now the police have based their case on three games played at this show on the night of August 28th, and ask me to rule that these games show there was gambling on that day. The games may be described (I) as the submarine, (II) darts and (III) spinning board. I need not go into the details of the playing of these games; they were quite adequately and clearly described by the one witness called, Police Constable Talloch. The last of the three is admitted by the defendant to be a game of chance, but he states it is played generally only by women and children for prizes of perfumery and chocolates. The second I hold is one of a certain amount of skill and therefore is not gambling. There remains the first, I am interested in the statement, which I assume is correct, that the Hongkong police authorities had cognizance of this game and permitted it to be played with the condition that one sighting shot be allowed to the person operating the switch. I know no more than this, but I am unable to come to any conclusion on the facts before me other than that in this game the element of chance so much overshadows that of skill that it is a game of chance. It follows therefore that I must hold the spinning game and submarine game come within the definition above given of gambling, and that the defendant has broken condition 8 of the licence."

## NOT A TEST CASE.

Having come to this conclusion, it finally remains with me to determine what penalty shall be inflicted on the defendant for his breach. I am informed by counsel for the police that this is in the nature of a test case, and is brought to prevent Chinese licensees permitting gambling on licensed premises. This reasoning does not seem sound to me, for a decision of this Court cannot be binding on any other Court in Shanghai. It is also clearly stated by the prosecution that there is no suggestion of dishonesty in the playing of these games, nor was it claimed that they were a mischief of a public nature which must be suppressed in the public interest; the prosecution would find some difficulty in sustaining such a claim with the evidence disclosed of the nature of the games and the small profit accruing to the management. The defendant has stated that in many other places where the show has performed no objections have been raised, and it is known that the Hongkong police authorities did not deem it necessary to meet the views of the police as to alteration or suppression of these games. There is the evidence given as to what happened on August 21st, and it cannot be suggested that the conduct of defendant has been unreasonable.

Taking all the above factors into consideration, it seems to me a fine of \$1 is an adequate penalty.

[It will be remembered that a few months ago these games were being played in Hongkong and presumably as a result of protests made by correspondents in the local Press, the Government cancelled the permit on which the proprietors of the shows were occupying a plot of ground at Kowloon, and they left the Colony.—En.]

## SHANGHAI INTERPORT BOWLERS HERE.

## VISITORS ENTERTAINED AT THE POLICE R.C.

## SHANGHAI UNSUCCESSFUL IN THEIR FIRST MATCH.

To bowlers in Hongkong the ensuing week will be the most important one of the year. During that time they will play a series of matches with the Shanghai Interport bowls team, four of whom arrived yesterday by the *Empress of Canada*, the other two members of the team having arrived a few days previously. The members of the Shanghai team are: Messrs. A. Chetnam, J. Tomlinson, H. Veitch, R. P. Philip, P. Poimand, and J. Shaw (Skip). The four members who arrived yesterday were met on board the liner by Mr. D. Harvey (Chairman of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association) and Mr. C. J. Tuerchi (Secretary of the Association).

The same afternoon the team commenced a series of matches arranged with the various local clubs, one of which will be played each afternoon, excepting Sunday, during this week. Their opponents yesterday afternoon were the Police and the match, which was played at the Police Recreation Club, attracted a fair gathering of bowling enthusiasts. The match resulted in a very decisive win for the Police by eight shots. The success of the police augurs well for Hongkong where they meet the Shanghai men in the interport struggle on Saturday next at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, but one has to take into consideration that the Shanghai men were playing on strange ground and by Saturday next they will have got used to the new conditions.

On the run of the game the police played a very steady game, particularly good was their No. 1 (Gerrard), whilst Grimmett (No. 3) and J. Clark (Skip) got in some very fine shots. The visitors opened up well taking the lead for the first three heads. Veitch (No. 3) and Tomlinson (No. 1) getting the run of the green early. Strange to relate both these bowlers fell away as the game progressed and towards the end their Skip (Shaw) appeared the only one to meet with any measure of success. At the fourth head the police drew level and at the tenth head they were one point up. From the thirteenth head they went ahead rapidly and at the finish of the 15th head they had a lead of nine points, and finally won by eight points.

The teams were:

SHANGHAI.	POLICE R.C.
No. 1 Tomlinson	No. 1 Gerrard
2 Poimand	2 Robertson
3 Veitch	3 Grimmett
(Skip) Shaw	(Skip) J. Clark
Total 17	Total 23

The progressive scores were as follows—

Lows—		SHANGHAI.		POLICE R.C.	
No. of Head.	Shots scored.	Total.	Shots scored.	Total	
1	1	4	—	—	
2	4	5	—	—	
3	—	5	—	2	
4	—	5	3	5	
5	—	5	2	7	
6	2	7	—	7	
7	—	7	1	8	
8	—	7	1	9	
9	2	9	—	9	
10	—	9	1	10	
11	1	10	—	10	
12	—	10	3	13	
13	—	10	3	13	
14	1	11	—	16	
15	—	11	—	20	
16	1	12	4	20	
17	1	13	—	20	
18	—	13	3	23	
19	—	13	2	25	
20	3	16	—	25	
21	1	17	—	25	

When the Shanghai men last played at the Police R.C. in 1927 they won by 1 point, the scores being 10-15.

This afternoon Civil Service Cricket Club will entertain the Shanghai men.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1932), LIMITED.

The Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet of this Company, of which Messrs. Shaw, Tones & Co. are General Managers, for the 12 months ending April 30th, 1932, shows a loss for the above period of \$17,733.36, which is carried forward to next account.

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Tong Hock Ting and W. J. Hawker retire, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, and Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, who retire, and are eligible for re-appointment.

## GOLF AND GOLFERS.

[BY "DREAMER."]

It seems at last as if we are going to get some golf. The Fanning old course has been re-opened after being closed for repairs. Going round it recently, I was struck with the greens. In spite of the fact that they were soaking wet, it was easy to realise that there was a big improvement in them; indeed, I have never experienced them in better condition.

A few years ago the turf gave one the impression of being a mere surface of coarse grass; now there seems to be quite a depth of turf, and the grass, though still coarse, struck me as being better. There is no doubt that the annual top-dressing of sand is the reason for this improvement. If I remember rightly it was Mr. T. S. Forrest who so strongly advocated this treatment, and, if so, we ought to be grateful to him. The quartz in the sand has the effect of splitting the blades of grass, and I see no reason why, in years to come, the greens at Fanning should not compare favourably with those of any Home-side inland course. We can never expect them to compare with the sea-side courses. I remember once asking an old green-keeper at Home how he got his greens in such good condition, and he told me that a great deal of it was due to the way in which they were cut. Apparently, he never cut his greens the same way on two consecutive occasions. "One time he would cut up and down the green, the next time he would cut diagonally, the result being that the grass, instead of being massaged always in the same way, was continually being turned in different directions. It might be a good tip if our Greens Committee were to adopt the same principle; it is worth trying and if it does no good it cannot do any harm."

Of the fairways it is rather more difficult for me to judge, owing to the water-logged conditions under which I saw them. I think, however, I can safely say they are no better than they were last year. This is no one's fault in particular, because there is nothing that can be done except to top-dress them each year like the greens, and until the members of the Club take a little more pride in the course and come forward with financial support, it is impossible to attend to this necessary undertaking. A course at Home with the possibilities of Fanning would not be financially neglected in the same way. I suppose the majority of us feel that we are just birds of passage and so we are not prepared to spend more money on our golf than is absolutely necessary.

There are several new improvements in the course and, considering the difficulties under which the work has been carried out, I think the Superintendent and his staff have done all that was possible. I am disappointed with the new bunkers—not that they are badly placed, but the old trouble—they are too easy to get out of. Take, for instance, the 3rd hole—which, by the way, I consider a great improvement, except for the fact that the bunker at the back of the green, where the Bamboos used to be, is far too shallow. A tee shot that over-runs the green and gets into this bunker is not really penalised to any extent, provided the ball is lying well, it can easily be chipped back on to the green, and give the player every chance of getting his 3. To my mind a ball that has found this bunker should call for a real bunker shot; that is, the "explosion" shot—then, if the player still gets a 3 he deserves it.

The same remarks apply to the bunker cut into the side of the hill at the "Gem." The bunker is exceedingly well placed, and when I played the hole I made just the shot it was intended to catch; it caught it all right, but I was able to take my putter to get out and, by doing so, got down in "honey."

There is not a bunker at Fanning where the "explosion" shot is really called for, unless it be the one guarding the left-hand side approach to the 4th hole. The bunkers guarding the 15th green had not been completed, so I cannot pass judgment on them, but it looked from the work that had been done, as if even they will not be deep enough.

It is always easy to criticise, and I hope the Greens Committee will not think I am merely "grousing." All the improvements are improvements, and I do not hesitate to congratulate those members who have given their time to accomplish them; I merely offer a suggestion for future work that I think would be appreciated by golfers who have played on first-class courses at home.

I was told an amusing golf story relating to the Mitham course at Home many years ago. My informant vouches for the truth of it, but as, during the interim, he has become a fisherman, I leave my readers to judge for themselves. It was in the days of the old "gutter" ball, and the hero of the incident was playing a full brass shot on to the green. The ball was seen by the other players to pitch on to the green and they expected to find it there, but, to their surprise, it was nowhere to be seen. At the back of the green there happened to be one of the groundmen resting his horse and mower. Asked if he had seen the ball, he replied: "No, but I heard it drop and I think it must have hit my mow, as I give a bit of a jump and shook it." Just then the horse gave a snort and, lo and behold! the ball shot out from one of his nostrils!

## A DEAL IN AMERICAN DOUBLE EAGLES.

## AN EXCHANGE CASE AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

At the Summary Court, yesterday morning, the case was heard before His Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) of the Kan Tai Bank against Chu Hing Hing. The plaintiff firm claimed as payment from the defendant the sum of \$1,087.89, being money due in respect of certain purchases of American gold coins. The plaintiff waived the sum of \$87.89 so as to bring the action into the Summary Court.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. A. S. Russ represented the defendant.

Mr. Webster said it was alleged that on the 24th of February of this year the defendant, Chu Hing Hing, came to the plaintiff firm and there saw a partner in the bank, named Lam King Yee, and asked him to purchase for him 2,000 pieces of large gold coins.

Asked by his Lordship as to the exact nature of the coins, Mr. Webster said they were American "Double Eagles." The partner Lam took the defendant to the Guild Exchange where the transaction was carried out. The defendant not being a member of the Exchange had to wait outside the premises while Lam went inside and arranged to deal with another partner of the bank who worked in the Exchange. The "Double Eagles" were purchased from a person named Tai Loi. Later on it was alleged that further transactions were carried out for the defendant in exchange on various dates. Mr. Webster went on to say that there had been previous dealings between the plaintiff and the defendant.

Mr. Russ at this stage said that his defence would be very short. It was simply that the transactions were not carried out by the defendant and the bank, but by another man, named Chan Wui Koo. The only part his client took in the business was to introduce the man Chan to the plaintiff bank. "And now that Chan has disappeared," added Mr. Russ, "they are trying to take us in."

His Lordship said that it appeared that the case was one of fact as to whether the transactions were carried out by the defendant or by the man Chan.

After evidence had been taken at some length his Lordship awarded judgment for the defendant.

## THE STRAITS LINER REQUISITION SCHEME.

## A HEAVY LOSS.

At last week's meeting of the Legislative Council, at Singapore, the Treasurer, in moving that the Council approve a vote of \$303,020 to meet the excess of disbursements on account of the Liner Requisition Scheme over the corresponding receipts, revealed that the scheme was applied to the Colony in May 1918, and continued in force until February, 1919. Its application to the Colony originated from a suggestion of the Shipping Controller at home. The vessels requisitioned were to be left in the charges of the owners, and profits made after payment of what was known as Blau Book rates were to be paid to Government. A committee was formed with Sir Frederick James as its Chairman and certain unofficial members. It would be observed from the circular he had prepared that two principal local companies showed a very considerable loss. Some isolated ships showed a very handsome profit and the net result was the loss of the amount in the vote. Circumstances, he gathered—he was on leave at the time—were vastly different to those appertaining in Hongkong, where the Government made a handsome profit.

Mr. Thorne said the huge loss was to be greatly deplored. The greater portion of the amount involved was for the claim of the Eastern Shipping Company. It was equally greatly to be deplored that greater tact was not used in the dealings with the Company.

Mr. Everitt enquired whether the Shipping Committee ever made a report on the running of the ships. He noticed that the *W. H. of the Wip* lost in ten months something like \$12,000 a month. He thought it would be more satisfactory if some statement could be prepared as to how these heavy losses were incurred. The *W. H. of the Wip* lost over \$3,000 a month. The explanation might be that it was necessary to keep these ships on a particular run, whatever happened.

The Treasurer said he had stressed about half a dozen times the fact that before the Scheme was put into operation every owner was informed that the auditors' certificate would be final. He did not see how they could go behind the auditors' certificate.

Mr. Lowther Kemp said he thought there was justification for postponing the passing of this vote until the next meeting to give unofficial members the opportunity of obtaining further information. He did not like the feeling that the Government could be carrying on an extensive operation such as the Liner Requisition Scheme on one ledger account and not having the foggiest notion as to whether it was making a profit or a loss. Even perhaps for the sake of the future, and for ascertaining the best method of conducting such operation it might be worth while to go more closely into the scheme.

The suggestion was adopted, and the motion withdrawn.

## GOLF! TENNIS!

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR

NEW RANGE OF GOLF STOCKINGS IN

2, 3, & 4 PLY YARNS

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

FROM \$4.50 TO \$13.50.



WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS

\$16.50.

AERTEX TENNIS SHIRTS

\$7.50.

TAFFETA TENNIS SHIRTS

\$6.00.

COTELLA TENNIS SHIRTS

\$5.50.



LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## COTYS'

Parisian Perfume Essences.

Emeraude, Origan,  
Ambre-Antique,  
Jasmin & Lilas, etc.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## ENGLISH RECORDS

EXPECTED.

YES! WE HAVE NO BANANAS

FOX-TROT AND SONG.

"MUSIC BOX" REVUE

"BRIGHTER LONDON"

"LITTLE NELLIE KELLY"

"THE MORRIS WIDOW"

ETC.

ANDERSON'S.

**Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE C. 3148.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS

(Hongkong Hotel Buildings).

A GENTLEMAN

has been described as ONE WHO PUTS MORE INTO LIFE than HE TAKES OUT OF IT.

Our Tailoring Ideals are to put more into clothes than the Price entitles the Wearer to expect. That is why, judged by the most critical, our TAILORING is found to lead in QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP.

NEW AUTUMN STYLES

NOW SHOWING.

PRICES FROM \$55.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

"CYCLOPS" from U.K. ARRIVED 8/11/23

RDG 1/15-13 casks Silicate of Soda.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the above Consignment, if Unclaimed and Storage Charges incurred thereon Unpaid by 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1923, will be sold to defray such Storage Charges.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)  
Agents, Holt's Wharf.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of Sept., 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of five Lots of CROWN LAND at Pokfulam in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal as a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of the LANDS and the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurement.	Containing in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Notes.
1.	As per plan.	141,350	450	Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
2.	As per plan.	127,720	130	
3.	As per plan.	54,410	100	
4.	As per plan.	10,160	20	
5.	As per plan.	21,870	40	

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

STEAMER FOR  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUS-  
TRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS  
& LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental America and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "SCILLIA," Captain E. C. Miller, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, 18th SEPT., 1923, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1923. [1560]

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENEDI."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1923. [1294]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Two Rooms on Fifth Floor.  
Apply  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANADA, LTD.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 14, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1923.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. WONG SIE CHUNG has been duly authorized by the Board of Directors of the KAM HING KNITTING CO., LTD., to act as Manager of the Company during the absence of Mr. WONG KAM FUK, the Manager thereof.

KAM HING KNITTING CO., LTD.  
Per WONG KAM FUK, the Manager.  
[1253]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 2514 for 30 Shares numbered 53303 to 53332; Certificate No. 4317 for 25 Shares numbered 98651 to 98675; and Certificate No. 4820 for 8 Shares numbered 2403 to 2410 all registered in the Name of GEORGE HOYES have been LOST or DESTROYED; and should the Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 15th day of SEPTEMBER 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1923. [1175]

HUBERT JOHN CORBON  
(DECEASED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Persons having Claims against the Estate of the above-named Deceased, who died at Macao on August 18th, 1923, are hereby required to send particulars of such Claims to the Underwriter on or before OCTOBER 10th, 1923, after which Date the Assets will be distributed having regard only to Claims of which Notice shall have then been given, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the Underwriter.

W. A. ALEXANDER,  
Registrar.  
H.B.M. Consulate-General,  
Canton, September 6th, 1923. [1239]

THE SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 87, GORDON'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, on TUESDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the Year ended 30th April, 1923, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 11th September, 1923, until Tuesday, the 18th September, 1923, both days inclusive.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923. [1231]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1923.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th September, 1923, until the 18th September, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1923. [1233]

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

MATRICULATION, SENIOR LOCAL AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will begin on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1923. Forms of entry and copies of Regulations and Syllabi can be obtained on application to the Registrar. Each Entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the statutory fees on or before the 15th SEPTEMBER, as follows:—  
Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations... \$15 H.K. Currency.  
Junior Local Examinations... \$10 H.K. Currency.

Candidates offering more than seven subjects in the Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations, and more than eight in the Junior Local Examination, will be charged an additional fee of \$1 for each subject so offered. The following Scholarships and Prizes, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination:—

(1) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of the value of £40 per annum open to British subjects only.

(2) One President of China Scholarship of the value of £400 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.

(3) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Boys.

(4) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Girls.

(5) Four Montagu French Prizes, two of \$50 and two of \$35.

Bound copies of Examination Papers, set at past Examinations, can be obtained from the Registrar, Price \$1.00 per set.

JOHN T. HOLMAN,  
Acting Registrar.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923. [1278]

## INTIMATIONS

## JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

## HONGKONG RELIEF FUND.

## NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS LISTS for the above Fund are open at the following places:—  
HONGKONG CENTRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.  
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.  
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.  
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.  
HONGKONG CLUB.

Cheques should be made out to the Order of the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Hongkong Relief Fund.

By Order,  
D. K. BLAIR,  
Secretary.

HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1923. [1297]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

## NIGHT SWIMMING FETE.

will be held on

SATURDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER.

Commencing at 9 o'clock Sharp.

## BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

DANCING AT CONCLUSION OF EVENTS.

The Following Events are Open to the Colony:—

50 YARDS SCRATCH.

HIGH DIVE.

LIFESAVING—LADIES AND GIRLS.

RACE—50 YARDS HANDICAP.

Entries Close on THURSDAY, 13th INST., to Hon. Secretary. Entrance Fee—50 cts.

Admission to Fete:—Members, 50 cts.; Non-Members, \$1.00.

R. C. WICKELL,  
Hon. Secretary.

[1295]

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

## AT HOME.

SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1923.

## CRICKET AND TENNIS PRIZES.

for the Past Season will be presented by Mrs. R. E. LINDSELL.

and Recipients are especially asked to attend.

A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

## AN AMERICAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Gent's and Mixed Doubles) will be held in the Afternoon, commencing at 2.30 precisely, and the attention of Intending Competitors is drawn to Entry List in Club House which CLOSURE on WEDNESDAY, 12th INST.

P. HEATHCOTE,  
Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 8th September, 1923. [1250]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRD YEARLY DRAWING of TWENTY DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club (1923 issue—\$500 each) was held in the Club House on SATURDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1923, when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption:—

14	215	213	536
144	218	408	368
170	238	451	513
191	251	483	756
198	255	491	813

and will be Payable at the Hongkong and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on SATURDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, 1923, in exchange for surrender of name.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1923. [1291]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

the 11th, 12th and 13th September, 1923,

at H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong,

and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,

commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. within an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,

and, etc.,

Comprising:—

Life Boats, Diagonals, Whalers, Electrical and Wireless Telegraphy Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ship's Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Life Rafts, Life Jackets and Belts, Carrels, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Curtains, Canvas, Indian Rubber and Metallic Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Woollen and Linen Rugs, Old Asbestos, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead and Gun Metal, Copper and Brass Tubes, Coal Sacks, Wood, Iron and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Gasolene, Steel Tubes, Old Steel Wire Ropes, Mineral Oil, Chain Cable, Drilling, Slotting and Grinding Machines, Lathes, Planes and Cutter Engines, Tables, Compasses, Clocks, Iron Drums, Fold up Lavatories, Old Packing Cases, Packing Boards, Old Casks, and a large quantity of Fire Bar Iron, etc.

Lot's may be inspected on Monday, the 10th September, 1923.

Also SALE of Old and Surplus Ventralling Stores at Kowloon on FRIDAY, 14th September.

Comprising:—

Unserviceable Provisions, Rabbit, Haisins, Clothing and Mess Gear.

Terms of Sale—See Catalogue.

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, August, 1923. [1217]

## INTIMATION

## E

## WHISKY

The Old Favourite.

A Fine Blend

Old Scotch Whiskies

is now being bottled

at Leith, Scotland

By

Messrs. Macdonald & Muir

and a Label to that

effect is affixed to the

back of each bottle.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,  
Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

## BIRTHS.

BELL.—At Shanghai, on September 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD BELL, a son.

HERBSCHLER.—At Shanghai, on September 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. HERBSCHLER, a son.

UTTING.—At Shanghai, on September 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. UTTING, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, a son.

## DEATHS.

GRAY.—At Yokohama, on September 1st, as a result of the earthquake, ANNE GRAY, widow of the late J. W. GRAY, and beloved mother of Walter Gray, Hongkong; W. M. GRAY, Shanghai; and Amy Hawley, Yokohama.

HOWE.—At Shanghai, on September 5th, Myrtle, dearly beloved and only child of Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS M. HOWE (née Maggie James of Yokohama and Kobe), aged 11 months.

PEREIRA.—In memory of our beloved brother, A. J. G. PEREIRA (Teo), died in the earthquake at Yokohama. By cable.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1923.

## HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

The fifth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine has just been held at Singapore. These annual Congresses afford to medical men from all parts of the Far East an invaluable opportunity to freshen their scientific knowledge by discussion and exchange of experiences, and they have also in view the evolution of important international policies in regard to such matters as the control of malaria, hookworm, beriberi and other wide-spread diseases.

The programme at the Congress covered a very wide field, including papers on many subjects not strictly limited to the field of tropical medicine, but important to the medical practitioner in the tropics. There have been papers on surgery, X-ray, vitamins, immunity, a number of disease-producing parasites, tuberculosis, influenza, encephalitis, dysentery, smallpox, leprosy, plague, yaws, typhoid vaccination, cholera, cancer, running amok, opium smoking, materia medica of China, and the cranial development of man. A paper on hospital construction was based on the experience in building the new hospital in Singapore. Not the least

valuable part of the programme was the elaborate tour of inspection arranged for the second week of the meeting. Health work in Malaya was inspected and discussed with the workers having charge of it. The pilgrimage included visits to the Institute for Medical Research, the District Hospital, the Leprosy Asylum, the Malaria Bureau at Kuala Lumpur, and the places where anti-malaria work is being carried on in the field; also a visit to Port Swettenham, where drainage construction, the Quarantine Camp, the Hospital, the Tide Gates, and a screened house were shown. The tour also included visits to Fraser's Hill, Kuala Kubu, Ipoh, Gopeng, Tanjong Rambutan, and Penang.

While only those medical men who attended the Congress are able to benefit from the tour, all medical men may derive advantage from reading, when they are published in due course, the valuable papers read at the Congress. Some of these papers deserve the attention of a wider audience, particularly parts of the Presidential address delivered by Dr. A. L. Hoopes, the Principal Civil Medical Officer of the Straits Settlements. Quoting HERBERT SPENCER's dictum that "To be a nation of good animals is the first condition to national prosperity," Dr. Hoopes said: "The requisites of personal health are well known—adequate food, light and air, shelter, cleanliness, exercise and elbow-room. All our Eastern countries contain crowded cities and in these cities a large proportion of the poor live in crowded slums. How is health possible when men, women and children lie down to rest huddled in airless rooms—rooms where consumptives, made tuberculous through its very overcrowding, spit on the floors, and pawing infants introduce infected sputum into their mouths? In some of these slums when the floors are full, human beings pay one quarter of their monthly earnings to sleep on shelves tier above tier in dark passages. In these slums where a single bath and latrine, often contiguous to the kitchen, are used by 30 or 40 people, cleanliness is impossible. We are well familiar with such conditions in Hongkong. Most large cities have in the past grown up without law or order; year by year more people have passed into them. "The remedy," said Dr. Hoopes, "is clear: town planning, zoning, the building of enough houses in new residential areas to relieve overcrowding; the provision of cheap transport to enable the poor to live in these areas; and to travel to and from their work; modern sanitary arrangements. These measures must precede the destruction or reconstruction of old insanitary tenements, and the provision of playgrounds." It is a big and an expensive programme in places like Hongkong, where life is five times when medical science has succeeded in getting these elements of truth recognised, and municipal Governments are actively interested in programmes and schemes which aim—often very inadequately—at combatting this serious overcrowding evil. "The sun," said Dr. Hoopes, "is a prime preventive and remedial agent not only of tuberculosis, but of other diseases. The heat of the sun is nature's antiseptic. But in many tenement houses the sun never shines." The Medical Officer of Health of Hongkong has frequently said much the same thing in his annual reports, but it is a truth which needs to be constantly impressed on all who have any responsibility for the government of our municipalities and the care of public health.

Public opinion needs educating on this and many other subjects. For example, Dr. Hoopes emphasised in one part of his address that more malnutrition results from the use of improper food and badly prepared food than from lack of food. The three great deficiency diseases, beriberi, scurvy and rickets, he said, are all preventable by proper diet, plus sunlight in the case of rickets. "The prevention of dental decay will avert the majority of digestive troubles to which flesh is heir. Here again food is an important factor: the formation of the temporary teeth, being determined before the child is born, is influenced by the mother's diet. In Malaya the rural population, amongst whom undermilled rice is the staple food, and breast feeding is almost universal, have good teeth. Amongst city dwellers, many of whom eat over-milled rice, or overmilled wheaten bread, and whose babies are often bottle fed, a sound head of teeth is the exception. Medical inspection of schools here during the past two years discloses that nearly two-thirds of school children in Singapore city are suffering from serious dental decay, while the proportion in our rural schools in Province Wellesley is under five per cent."

Concluding his address the President tendered to the general public this advice: "Each individual should learn how to keep fit, and how to avoid disease. Man is a combative animal. Let every man, woman, and child make war on disease and its carriers; be rough on rats; and give no quarter to flies and fleas, mosquitoes and lice, the insect carriers of infection. Let personal cleanliness, and all it stands for, be taught and practised by all. So may we realise, not only the union of the medical profession of the Far East, and the promotion of friendly international intercourse between physicians, but a greater

union of every nation, East and West, to substitute for strife between men, a peaceful rivalry in the pursuit of health." The problem is to get that advice accepted and acted upon by the people who need it most.

Lady Ross-Davies informs us that the net proceeds of the Children's Aquatic Sports, held at Stonecutters on Sept. 6th, in aid of the Ministering Children's League, were \$1,000.

Fire broke out on the first floor landing of No. 4, Ripon Terrace, Bonham Road, early yesterday morning. The inmates quickly extinguished the flames. It is believed that the conflagration sprang from flying sparks blown from a lighted chatty on the woodwork of the staircase.

The Canton Daily News says:—Hongkong dollars exchange is now 103.5 per cent, premium over silver coins. It is said that the recent drop in the premium is due largely to heavy demand for silver coins to finance silk in anticipation of further rise in the price of the latter commodity on account of the Japan disaster which destroyed about 50,000 bales of silk in Yokohama.

The Japan Gazette of August 30th says:—Mr. W. W. Campbell, general agent of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., is a patient at the General Hospital, where he is being treated for a sting by a jelly-fish while bathing a few days ago. The arm was badly swollen, and it was decided to lance it. This has had a good effect, and early this afternoon Mr. Campbell was reported to be doing well. Presumably Mr. Campbell was in hospital when the earthquake occurred.

The Sanitary Board met at the offices, Post Office Building, yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. R. Sayer (President) took the chair, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hulifax, the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, Dr. W. W. Purser (M.O.H.), Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. Wong Kwong Ting, Dr. Bozorio, and the Acting Secretary (Mr. D. Davies). The Chairman reported the receipt of a letter from the Government formally enclosing a draft of the amendments to the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance (1906). These amendments were approved by the Board. There was no further business of public interest.

The Medical Officer of Health's return of notifiable diseases for the week ended September 8th shows the following: Small-pox, 10 cases; 7 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases; 1 death; enteric fever, 5 cases; 1 death; paratyphoid fever, 1 case; cerebro-spinal fever, 4 cases; three deaths; typhus fever (American) imported case; parvular fever, 1 case and one death. Four cases of influenza, which is not a notifiable disease, are included in the return. The only foreign cases were the American case of typhus fever previously mentioned one British case of enteric fever, and one Portuguese case of influenza. All the other cases were Chinese.

The first day of the eighth moon (yesterday) passed without the dreadful calamity to Hongkong which somebody had frightened a large percentage of the Chinese population into believing would come to pass. It is stated that from midnight on Monday nearly every Chinese household was devoutly praying, and a goodly number of men took part in the ceremony. Other calamities are predicted in the very near future in China, with no more reason than in the other case. But superstitious of this kind get a very strong hold upon the Chinese, and while it might be wrong, perhaps, to suggest that superstitions are deliberately



# THE CATASTROPHE IN JAPAN.

## ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES IN HONGKONG.

### WORK OF THE LOCAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FOREIGN REFUGEES FROM TOKYO.

##### AMERICAN DESTROYER LAUNCHES TO THE RESCUE.

OSAKA, September 14th.

The Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, almost the only building left in the city for the accommodation of foreigners, has been taken over by the military. All got out on Sunday. The American Ambassador and his family and the Embassy staff are still using a portion of the hotel, and the British Embassy has an office in the building; otherwise it is being used entirely by the Military.

Foreigners have been taken from the city by launches of the American destroyer *Whipple* which entered the inner part of Tokyo bay on Saturday, being the first foreign warship to pass the old mud forts of Shinagawa since they were hastily erected to protect the city from the expected visit of Commodore Perry sixty years ago. The *Whipple* launches went by the canal close to Shinbishi station, where the foreigners embarked. The *Whipple* brought them to Yokohama where they embarked on the *Empress of Australia* for Kobe.

There are very few foreigners now in Tokyo, which is still difficult to reach and those attempting to reach it must carry their own bread and water, and practically no baggage, for there are no conveniences available.

#### THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND.

LONDON, September 10th.

The Lord Mayor's Japanese Earthquake Fund now totals £29,000.

His Majesty the King contributed £500.

#### JAPAN GRATEFUL FOR AMERICA'S RELIEF MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, September 10th.

Mr. Masano Hanibara, the Japanese Ambassador, has handed to Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, a message from the Japanese Premier expressing the deep gratitude of the Japanese Emperor and people for America's sympathy and aid. The message says: "This precious gift of American sympathy cannot fail to draw still closer the bonds of friendship and trust between the two countries." The spontaneous measures taken by the President, Government and people of the United States have created a profound impression "in the grateful heart of suffering Japan."

The total amount of American subscriptions exceeds \$4,000,000 towards the \$5,000,000 for which President Coolidge asked.

#### \$5,000,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS IN SIGHT.

LATIN.

It is expected that the \$5,000,000 for which the President asked will be fully subscribed to-day.

The Red Cross Society meeting held on Thursday decided to act upon the request of Mr. Cyrus K. Woods (U.S. Ambassador to Japan) to immediately forward Japan \$1,000,000.

#### AUSTRIA'S OFFER TOWARDS RECONSTRUCTION.

VIENNA, September 10th.

The Cabinet has decided to offer the Japanese Government the services of Austrian doctors, engineers, architects and technical appliances to help in the work of reconstruction.

#### SUPPORT FOR RELIEF MEASURES IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, September 10th.

The Argus fund for Japanese relief has already reached £10,000.

The Mayors of Victorian cities and towns have opened funds and the school children throughout the State of Victoria are collecting.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### JAPAN'S HOUR OF TRIAL.

##### TOKYO STRICKEN WITH FEVER.

WASHINGTON, September 10th.

Mr. Cyrus K. Woods, United States Ambassador to Tokyo, has cabled the State Department stating that fever epidemics have broken out and it is imperative that a million dollars from the American Red Cross Fund be placed immediately at the disposal of the Japanese Relief Committee for the purpose of purchasing medical supplies and food as quickly as possible.

#### LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SYMPATHY.

GENEVA, September 10th.

The League of Nations Assembly, on the motion of M. Pusta (Estonia) adjourned for the day as a sign of mourning for the Japanese calamity. Mr. Adami returned thanks in an eloquent speech. He said it was a consolation that the great Assembly, in Japan's hour of trial, expressed cordial sympathy which would long remain engraved on the mind of the Japanese people.

#### "EMPRESS OF CANADA" ARRIVES.

##### REFUGEES ON BOARD.

##### LARGE NUMBERS EXPECTED BY OTHER STEAMERS.

The C.P.S.S. liner, *Empress of Canada*, arrived yesterday at Tiffin time from Japan with five foreign and 157 Chinese survivors from the wrecked cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

A sympathetic crowd of Europeans and Chinese witnessed the arrival of the great liner as she drew alongside the No. 5 wharf at Kowloon. Directly the saloon gangway was lowered large numbers of Europeans went on board the vessel, including many friends of the foreign survivors brought to Hongkong for the purpose of welcoming and sympathising with them. A cinematograph photographer was in evidence on the wharf taking pictures of the scene and he probably obtained some interesting moving photographs of the landing of Chinese refugees from the sternage end of the vessel.

According to the purser's list the following foreign survivors were brought to Hongkong:

Mr. F. H. Bugbird, Manager of Messrs. J. H. H. & Co., Ltd., at Yokohama.

Mr. and Miss Meadow.

Miss D. E. Pepperell, daughter of Mr. E. Pepperell, of Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.

Mr. Costello, wife of Mr. G. E. Costello, passenger agent of the C.P.S.S., at Yokohama.

A small army of pressmen invaded the boat on her arrival, but the survivors were disinclined to speak of their trying experiences, and their friends arranged for them to be taken off the vessel before there was much chance of them being interviewed.

Miss Pepperell, however, informed a pressman, that at the time of the earthquake she was staying at No. 55, the Bluff, Yokohama. She was in the house when the first shock took place which brought down the ceiling. Rushing out of the house she noticed that all the houses in the neighbourhood were collapsing, and that all the paths leading down to the city had been carried away. By means of ropes and the kindly assistance of a number of European gentlemen, the women folk were got down the side of the Bluff. Miss Pepperell slid down by one of these ropes and on reaching the lower level she found the city in ruins.

Making her way to the park, with hundreds of others Miss Pepperell spent an agonizing time there for eight hours and then when a warning came of the approach of a tidal wave, Miss Pepperell along with others made her way to the water front through crumbling ruins, in the midst of which lay moaning people. The town was by this time well alight and the heat was almost unbearable. Miss Pepperell was brought from the park to the water front. On her arrival at the water front she found that the boats in the harbour had sent lifeboats ashore and she and many others were fortunate in getting aboard the *Empress of Australia*. They were practically safe on the vessel but nevertheless their troubles continued. Burning oil floating down the harbour made things uncomfortable, and to make matters worse the *Empress* boat and the *Andor Lelon* fouled each other, their anchors becoming entangled. Then to add further to their misfortune the cables of an American ship, belonging to the Steel Navigation Company, got entangled with one of the propellers of the *Empress of Australia*. Fortunately the entangled cable was made to serve as a tow line and after the *Andor Lelon* had freed her entangled anchor the Steel Navigation boat slowly towed the *Empress of Australia* out to the breakwater where it was safe. Later Miss Pepperell and others were transferred to the destroyer *Whipple* and brought to Hongkong.

When the *Empress of Canada* left for Kobe on Tuesday of last week she had on board the following refugees:—Europeans 550; Chinese, 303; and 31 Japanese. The first thought of the crew and the passengers brought over from America was to clothe and feed the destitute people. They all gave of their clothing freely and in a short time sufficient garments of sorts were found to clothe the more urgent cases. Fortunately the liner was well stocked with provisions and in addition to being able to supply the passengers with all their wants during the voyage to Hongkong she was able to tranship a considerable quantity of food supplies to the *Empress of Australia* where there was an urgent call for food supplies. On the voyage from Yokohama to Kobe a collection was made on board the liner in aid of the distressed refugees on board which resulted in something like \$8,000 gold being raised. This money was distributed amongst these refugees in need of funds and the balance transferred to the Japanese relief fund at Yokohama.

At Kobe and Shanghai most of the Europeans and all the Japanese refugees disembarked, leaving only a few Europeans to be brought on to Hongkong. Of the Chinese 255 of them were either disembarked at Kobe or Yokohama, leaving 157 to be brought on to Hongkong.

The arrangements for coping with an influx of Chinese refugees into Hongkong were excellently carried out by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee, of which Mr. G. T. Edkins is the Chairman. The Committee arranged for four launches (engaged through the firm of Jack A. Tai's) to meet the liner for the purpose of taking the unfortunate Chinese from Kowloon to Hongkong where they were to be accommodated in boarding houses. In this connection a number of well-known Chinese, met the liner and supervised the arrangements for the landing and housing of the refugees. These gentlemen were Mr. Ho Kwong (representing the combined Relief Committee), Mr. Li Pok-wei (Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce), Mr. T. S. Chan (representing the Tung Wah Hospital) and Mr. Ip Lan Chuen (Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce).

#### LOCAL RELIEF COMMITTEES ACTIVITIES.

Under the presidency of Mr. G. T. Edkins, the local Relief Committee in connection with the disaster in Japan, met on Monday.

The Chairman said that the efforts of Mr. Blair, Mr. Key and their assistants in carrying out the wishes of the Committee could not be too highly praised. They had been working early and late and all through the week end—(Applause).

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewell remarked that the Chairman should also be included in any expression of thanks.

#### PROGRESS OF WORK.

The Chairman remarked that the Committee had been only constituted a few days and had concentrated on sending urgent supplies which were still required and must be for some time. In this they were faced with considerable difficulties because they had little or no guidance from Japan so far. However, a little had now been received from the Japanese Consul-General stating that the Headquarters for relief work are:

The Temporary Earthquake Disaster Relief Bureau  
(Rinjii Shinai Kyogo Jimukyoku),  
c/o Home Minister's Official Residence,  
Marunouchi, Tokyo.

and that articles most needed in the affected districts are:

Tinned goods, salted or dried fish, condensed milk, sugar, biscuits, vegetables, kerosene oil, table ware, lamps, candles, tents, nails, etc., matting, ropes, medicines, surgical instruments, small boats, automobiles, naphtha, machine oil.

It is noted that this list contained no mention of rice or flour. As the Japanese rice crop is harvested in September and there are several ships bringing the usual supplies of Rangoon rice now on the way to Japan, also having regard to the fact that considerable supplies of flour have reached Japan recently, it was thought that the omission of these commodities from the list might be intentional. However, it was decided to ask the Japanese Consul-General to make further enquiries, also as to the item kerosene oil and naphtha of which Mr. Walker remarked that there are ample supplies in Kobe. The probable need of second-hand clothing was also mentioned.

The Chairman remarked that he did not think the needs of the devastated districts had been anything like fully plumbed yet. The people had had scarcely time to get any organisation working; they had been naturally fully occupied in coping with their personal troubles.

[A shipment of 20,000 eggs was going forward by the s.s. *Arctura* yesterday.]

#### LETTERS OF THANKS.

It was reported that letters of thanks to various organisations and individuals rendering service to the Committee had been despatched.

#### A FLOATING BASE.

The Chairman mentioned that H.M.S. *Durham* arrived in Kobe that day and H.E. the Commander-in-Chief was also due at Yokohama on the *Hainan*. The question had arisen of the preliminary steps to be taken to reorganize the Port of Yokohama and a cable had been sent to Kobe suggesting that the Committee there consult the Commanding Officer of the *Durham* as to the passages of essential foreign workers. It was desirable, of course, to send supplies to Yokohama as soon as possible but at present no ships were leaving Hongkong for Yokohama and probably would not be for some time. A base ship in Yokohama where relief workers and foreign staffs concerned with reorganisation could be accommodated, was most necessary as conditions ashore were still very bad. Apparently the British Government had accepted the same idea because they had retained the *Empress of Australia* there, at any rate up to now. The possibility of sending a relief ship had been considered and enquiries were being made as to the *China*. It was felt that any work leading to reorganisation was a form of relief because the promotion of a return to normal conditions would the sooner make the population independent of relief measures by restoring to them their usual means of livelihood. He did not think Hongkong alone could undertake the expense of sending a ship to Yokohama as proposed, but the Relief Committee could co-operate in such an undertaking which would have to be conducted by committees in Japan. In return for its support Hongkong should be represented on the controlling Committee. It was pointed out that the consent of a mortgage in San Francisco was necessary for the release of the *China* and that nothing could be done until a reply had been received to a message despatched to San Francisco.

It was decided to reply to a cable from the Admiral in the sense indicated by the Chairman above.

In reply to a suggestion that the Japanese Government might provide such a ship or ships, it was stated that according to newspaper messages several Japanese ships were already being used in this way and that probably a ship for the accommodation of the international community would be very desirable. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak suggested that a grant from the international funds might be available for this purpose, and Mr. Watson pointed out the usefulness of such a ship for the accommodation of the various foreign consuls.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters giving an account of the operations of the Committee and addressed to H.M.B. Charge d'Affaires, Tokyo, the British Consul-General, Kobe, the Chairman, Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce and the Colonial Government covering copies of the foregoing, were approved.

#### OFFER FROM CANTON.

The Canton British Chamber wrote under date September 8th notifying the subscriptions were being collected and that the Chamber would like to associate itself with the Hongkong Chamber either in supplying funds or articles readily obtainable in Canton.

It was decided to write accordingly accepting the assistance of the Canton Chamber.

#### AN EXPRESSION OF JAPANESE GRATITUDE.

##### ISSUED BY JAPANESE CONSUL.

The following statement has been issued by the Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong:

At the sorrowful hour of the recent earthquake disaster, America, China, Great Britain, and the British and Netherlands Colonies and Dominions quickly came forward with donations in money and articles, while other nations have one after another sent messages of sympathy and consolation. The Japanese people, who are struggling with the calamity, unprecedented in their history, are deeply grateful for these acts of kindness, and can never forget the good will thus shown by the friendly nations.

Our representative was also handed by the Consul the following message circulated by the Foreign Minister:

"The earthquake which visited Tokyo and the neighbouring prefectures was accompanied by terrible conflagration, and the resulting disaster beggars description. All institutions for the sustenance of daily life have gone by the board and it is all important that no moment be lost in taking the necessary measures to cope with the situation. The Government is first of all directing its utmost endeavours to the maintenance of peace and order, the supply of food-stuffs and provisions, preparation of building materials and all other measures deemed essential to meet the exigencies of the situation. His Highness, the Prince Regent has, out of his great sorrow and concern, been graciously pleased to issue a benignant message and to make a grant out of the privy purse, and he wishes that all measures appropriate in the emergency shall be satisfactorily carried out. Together with my fellow countrymen, I am deeply and sincerely grateful for his anxiety for the fate of the people. In pursuance of the August desire the Government is doing its utmost in emergency work and in effecting preparations. Such can only be accomplished by rousing the whole nation to co-operative effort. It is, therefore, my most ardent desire that not only actual sufferers, but all people shall take to heart its gracious purport and obey the imperial message. Through co-operation between officials and civilians, and with mutual encouragement and assistance among individuals, let us take timely and proper measures and make every possible effort for the relief of suffering in this extraordinary catastrophe."

#### OFFICIAL CASUALTY FIGURES.

A number of telegrams have been received in the Japanese Consul's office, one from the Government giving the results of the efforts made by the Government Investigation Committee up till September 7th.

According to this report the Tokyo casualty list numbers 47,000 deaths. In Yokohama 85,000 houses have been destroyed, and 90 per cent. of the whole city razed to the ground. The killed number 10,000 but the injured are so numerous as to be uncountable. The following are among the Government buildings destroyed: The Department of Finance; the Department of Education; the Department of the Interior; the Department of Communication; the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; the Department of Railways; and the Central Forestry Station.

A wire was received yesterday that all the staff of the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Yokohama are safe.

#### A YEAR OF EARTHQUAKES.

Says *Le Courier Saigonais* in a recent issue: "The year 1923 will perhaps see a good vintage, but it seems it will be a year too of abundant earthquakes. The Abbott Moroux, in his review *Scientific*, says: 'The last months of 1922 and the first of this year have witnessed several earthquakes. They have taken place at Manila, Ariege, Perpignan and more notably so, in America. The Abbott prophesies a series of cataclysms from seismic upheavals in Japan, the Antilles, Mexico and perhaps in Turkestan. The Midi, in France, will also, he says, experience shocks but, happily of a less disastrous nature. The Director of the Observatory at Bourges ancient the subject writes: 'Solar activity is the main cause of the scientific declarations made by Abbott Moroux. It is this factor which explains or diminishes the electrical charges in the terrestrial atmosphere and provokes expansions or contractions on the crust of the earth. Solar activity was at its maximum in 1917 and this year should be at its minimum. That is the reason why our household goods may be on a dance one of these nights. Since the above was printed in our columns in June last, the world has experienced the terrible disaster in Japan."

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

##### GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS OBTAINED.

LONDON, September 10th.

As regards the total eclipse of the sun yesterday, the Astronomer Royal has received a cable message stating that the corona was seen through a slight cloud and good photographs were obtained by Prof. Worthington at Lompoc, California.

#### U.S. NAVY AVIATORS SECURE PICTURES.

NEW YORK, September 10th.

Navy aviators, at a height of 10,000 feet, took numerous pictures of the eclipse of the sun at San Diego.

Owing to clouds, the expedition from Santa Catalina Island, which spent weeks in preparing was not successful, but Mexico had an exceptional view of the eclipse.

#### AEROPLANE SPEED RECORD.

238 MILES AN HOUR.

NEW YORK, September 10th.

The naval aviator Lieut. Sanderson, using a Navy Wright fighter, yesterday attained a speed of 238 miles an hour. This is stated to be a world's record.

#### ITALO-GREEK DISPUTE.

##### GREECE TO DEPOSIT INDEMNITY WITH SWISS BANK.

GENEVA, September 10th.

M. Politis informed the Council of the League of Nations that Greece will deposit with the Swiss Bank the amount agreed on as security for the Italian indemnity by to-morrow at the latest.

#### GERMAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

##### CABINET DECIDES TO ESTABLISH GOLD NOTE BANK.

BERLIN, September 10th.

The Imperial Cabinet has unanimously decided to endeavour to solve the currency problem by the establishment of a Gold Note Bank, which will be legally independent of Imperial finances, but closely connected with the Reich Bank. Preliminary are now being worked out and it is hoped that the institution will commence operations at the earliest possible moment.

#### MOSCOW HOUSING SHORTAGE.

##### BUILDING AUTHORISED ON "FULL PRIVATE PROPERTY" BASIS.

MOSCOW, September 10th.

In view of the acuteness of the housing shortage in Moscow, the erection of new buildings has been authorised on a basis of a "full private property" area. Each house will be limited to a thousand square feet.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH TEXTILE SCHOOL AT SHANGHAI.

##### SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROPOSAL OPPOSED BY GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, September 10th.

The Chamber of Commerce has unanimously decided to oppose the proposal made by the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai to establish a British textile school at Shanghai.

Mr. George Mitchell, President, said he did not think it was for this country to educate manufacturers who would compete with our own manufacturers. A great deal had been made of the money the American Government had spent, but the United States had recovered a great deal more than it had spent over the Boxer rising, and the surplus had been devoted to educating Chinese in America. The British Government, instead of asking for a great deal more than they had spent, appointed a commission and found out how much had been lost, and that was all they got.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN"]

#### JAPANESE STEAMERS ATTACKED.

##### CAPTAIN AND CHIEF OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

ICHANG, September 8th.

The Japanese steamers *Yungyang* and *Yungyang*, bound for Chungking, arrived at Fowchow, where they were attacked by Chow-Hsi-cheng's troops.

A captain and chief officer were shot dead and some firemen were wounded.

Steamers from Chungking report that the gates of the city are closed and that fighting is proceeding.

#### RELIEF FUNDS FROM CHINA FOR JAPAN.

##### SURTAX ON CUSTOMS DUTY.

PEKING, September 10th.

The report that the Government had contemplated a surtax on the Customs duty with the object of providing funds for relief to Japan is now confirmed.

The proposal, which was presented by diplomatic circles, intends that half the proceeds be applied to destitute Japanese and the other half to the relief of Chinese and other nationals who were sufferers in the earthquake.

#### QUORUM IN PARLIAMENT.

PEKING, September 10th.

Parliament was enabled to form a quorum this afternoon, when it was decided to form an electoral college.

#### MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

PEKING, September 10th.

The Government are making desperate efforts to raise \$10,000,000 before the mid-autumn festival, \$5,000,000 of which are required for election expenses.

There is a report that a number of members of Parliament are leaving Nanking and arriving here in time for the Presidential election.

#### JAPAN'S RAW SILK PRODUCTION.

NAGASAKI, September 10th.

While the production of raw silk is almost unaffected by the disaster, trading in raw silk at Yokohama is absolutely stopped, with no immediate prospect of reopening.

The Yokohama Silk Exchange was burned down, and also the silk conditioning house, and most of the exporters' offices.

It is estimated that 50,000 bales of raw silk were destroyed at Yokohama. Absolutely no prices are quoted.

#### LATE EARL FARQUHAR'S ESTATE.

##### GIFTS TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

LONDON, September 10th.

The estate of the late Earl Farquhar has been provisionally sworn at £400,000. The bequests include gifts to Their Majesties the King and Queen; H.R.H. Prince George, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, also to H.R.H. Princess Maud of £50,000, but in the event of her marriage to Hon. — Carnegie, the sum to be transferred to her husband. The residue of property is left one half to Princess Arthur absolutely, and one half upon trust for her for life, with the remainder to the Earl of Mauduff.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE INDIAN EARTHQUAKE.

##### FIFTY CASUALTIES REPORTED.

CALCUTTA, September 10th.

The earthquake shock this morning was most severe in the Mymensingh District of Bengal, where many houses collapsed. It is reported that there were fifty casualties. (Earlier Cables on page 3.)









REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILIWONG	JAVA	In port	12th Sept.	JAPAN
TJITAROEM	JAVA	In port	13th "	BANKA, BILLITON & BATAVIA
TJISALAK	JAPAN	16th Sept.	17th	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.  
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the  
**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**



**VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ**  
(United Netherlands Navigation Company)  
**HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN**  
(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

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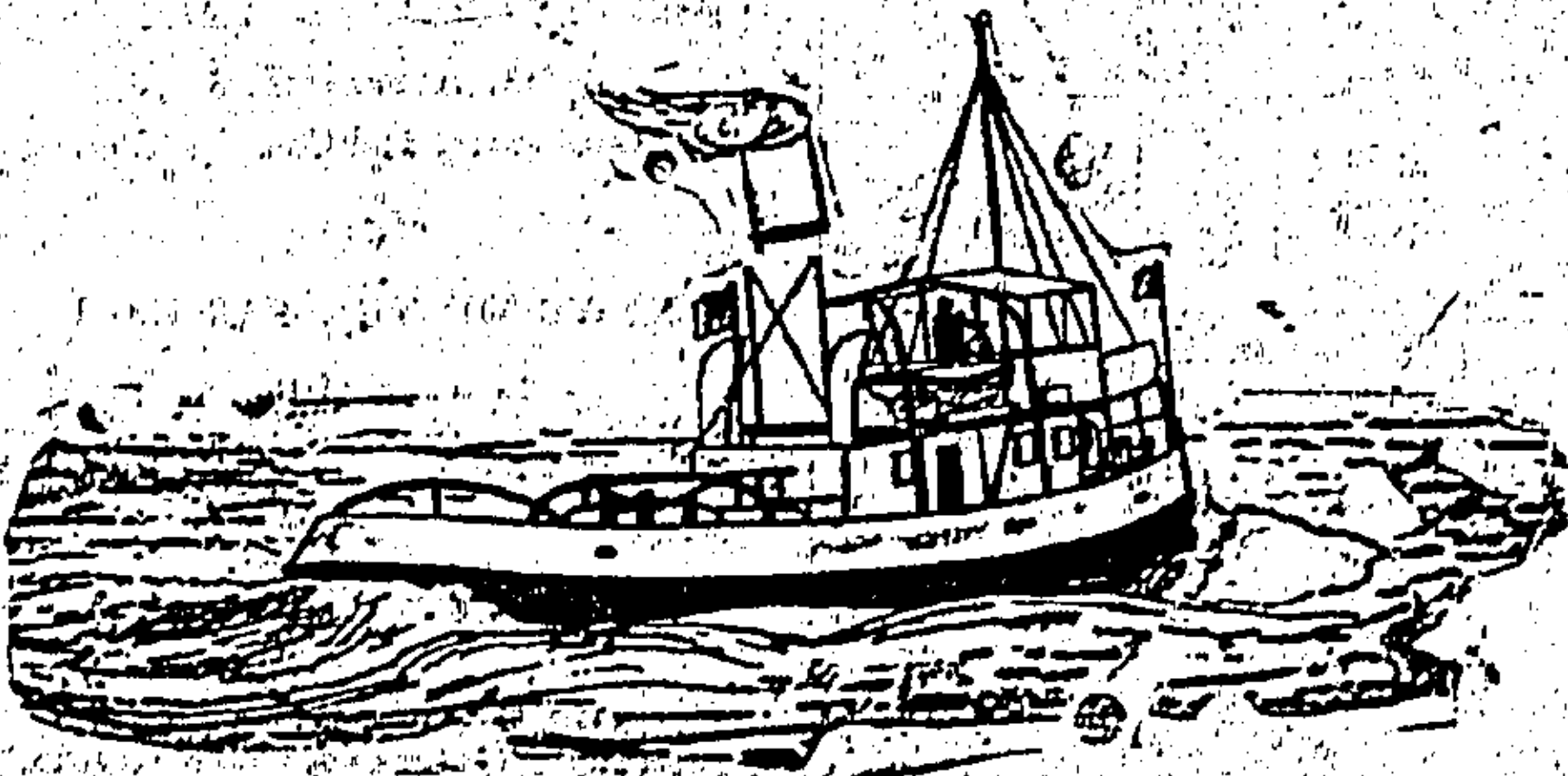
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**WELSH EISTEDDOD CEREMONIES.**

14 HOURS OF MUSIC.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Mold, August 7th.  
This has been the day of the bardic at Mold. They have walked in processions headed by a brass band, opened the Gorsedd with solemn ceremony and many orations, and crowned a chosen poet. In the Gorsedd circle they were secure from critics and the crowning ceremony in the Eisteddod pavilion was under the sole control of the Gorsedd, exercised through the Recorder and the Herald Bard.  
The stones of the Gorsedd circle stand on levelled ground half-way up the Bailey Hill, and a grassy slope rising above the flat stretch gave a good view of the circle to at least a thousand men and women who had taken breakfast early or postponed the meal until after the ceremony.  
The bardic arrived shortly before half-past 8, their escorting musicians mixed with the congregation. But they were preceded into the circle by the four bearers of a great horn and by the custodian of the sword. Cadfan, the Archdruid, wearing white robes with a gold embroidered stole and a gold collar, moved towards the sacrificial stone in the centre, and with him were the Bishop of St. David's, Sir Vincent Evans, the Rev. Elvet Lewis, who is to be the succeeding Archdruid, and A. F. Gwynedd, the Herald Bard. Bards in white or blue or green robes spread round the stones. Several women were included in the company.

When the scene was set a trumpet sounded a call to the east, the south and the west. The Archdruid mounted the central stone and made a proclamation. Then the great sword was brought to him and, having pulled it a little way out of the scabbard, he asked in a loud and resonant voice, "Is there peace?"  
The bards, their hands placed on the sword, replied, "Peace," and the answer was also shouted by the people on the hill. Cadfan repeated the question twice and was twice again told peace provided. Further ceremonies included the presentation of the drinking horn, or horn of plenty, and a bouquet representing the fruits of the earth. The Archdruid of the last Gorsedd, Dyfed, died this year, and the proceedings which followed the opening scene were in the form of a memorial service for him and other bards. This lasted until 10 o'clock and was often impressive. At the close the archdruids and bards walked in their robes to the Eisteddod pavilion.  
Later in the day the bard of 1923 was crowned "according to the ancient rites of the bards of the Isle of Britain." First he was proclaimed by sound of trumpet, and then the adjudication was announced. The bard this year was sought by test of a poem. "The Lonely Island," which had not to exceed one thousand lines, and the choice of the judges fell on the Rev. Albert Egan Jones, a Calvinist Methodist minister of Pannanmawr, who was the choiced bard at Carnarvon in 1901. While ten thousand people stood in his honour, Mr. Jones was escorted by two of the chief bards to the platform, where he was hailed by the Archdruid, and a silver crown was placed on his head. Bards delivered addresses, and Mr. David Evans sang the crowning song. The ceremony held the attention of the vast audience, although a storm of rain beat down on the iron roof of the pavilion while it was in progress.

THE WELSH LANGUAGE.  
The Eisteddod came to full activity to-day and the town and its visitors have had fourteen hours of music. The competitions were limited to children and young people. Preliminary tests for boy and girl soloists and children's choirs began at 8 o'clock in the morning in four buildings, so that the best of the competitors could be passed on to the pavilion for final adjudications in the pavilion itself. A start was made at 10.30.  
The afternoon president, the Archbishop of Wales, dealt in his address with a suggestion that the Welsh language is dying out. He refuted this, and said that there was more Welsh spoken to-day than ever in the history of the nation. He also spoke of the vitality of the Eisteddod as an inspiration resulting in increased love of country and love of its language.  
The children who appeared on the platform showed great keenness, and a good deal of ability, and it is to be regretted that some of the music chosen for them was without either value or interest. An hour and a half was occupied with acting songs for parties of children under 15 years of age.  
Two or three of the choirs made good selections, but others had found material more suitable for music halls than a musical festival. In the open competition for children's choirs, there was a big entry, and the six choirs passed forward after the early morning tests, gave very good performances. St. John's Church prize choir, Blackburn, who were awarded first prize, received 100 marks, and Nantmool choir, placed second, had 188.  
In the Literature Pavilion to-day there have been children's competitions in Welsh conversation, metrical translations from English to Welsh, essay writing, musical dictation, and other subjects. Prizes were also offered for a boy's tale of adventure and a girl's school tale. Ample grounds and performance of Welsh drama in the Assembly Hall have been added, and to-night there was a crowded audience for the second Eisteddod concert, when Sir H. Walford Davies conducted Mendelssohn's *Allegro*, given by the Eisteddod choir, with the support of the British Symphony Orchestra, and Miss Mair Jones, Miss Rose Myrtil, Mr. Glyn Dowell, and Mr. Harold Williams as principals.

(Continued on next column.)

**BACK TO THE TROPICS.**

CIVILISATION MAY SHIFT TO MAN'S BIRTH-PLACE.

That the "wet tropics" may be the centre of the next civilisation is postulated in the *World's Work* by Dr. H. J. Spinden, who thinks the future may find some of our proudest Northern cities "being abandoned like boom towns in a region of exhausted mines."

He suggests that the "wet tropics" may be the centre of our next civilisation, as they have been the cradle of this, and points out that, as we shall have to depend upon the tropics for our future food supplies, our civilisation will migrate there. In the past all civilisations have grown up where food was plentiful.

The writer combats the view that the white race cannot live in the tropics. "Is it true," he asks, "that the members of the white race have evolved any important physical adjustment to the temperate climate of the temperate zone? Is it true that the members of the white race have been rendered unfit to enjoy climatic surroundings of a more benevolent type?"

Man originated in the tropics, probably in the humid tropics, under a forest cover. Today, as in the long past, for all we know to the contrary, his body calls for a warm, even climate. He has natural means of keeping cool, but not of keeping warm.

If disease and the parasite were stamped out Dr. Spinden considers, the way clear to an extensive colonisation of the tropics by white races.

Sir Napier Shaw, commenting on this before long life may be possible in any part of the world. Ever since the Greeks and Romans raided Egypt the Northern races have invaded regularly the tropical regions. "But if the Northern races are unable to live in the 'wet tropics,' it is quite another question whether the abandonment of the Northern cities would follow."

The Eisteddod choir this year is essentially a young choir, particularly in the soprano and contralto sections, and has vitality and enthusiasm. More than five hundred strong, it can, when required, produce tone and volume sufficient to surge with full force to the farthest corner of the great Eisteddod Pavilion. But to-night the singers showed themselves, except for an occasional missed lead, quick to respond to Sir Walford Davies's wishes in every detail of colour and phrasing.

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STEAMSHIP	TO	DATE	TIME
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	SWATOW	Wednesday, 12th Sept.	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SWATOW	Friday, 14th Sept.	Noon
SANDAKAN	SWATOW	Friday, 14th Sept.	Noon
MANILA	SWATOW	Friday, 14th Sept.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	SWATOW	Friday, 14th Sept.	3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	SWATOW	Saturday, 15th Sept.	3 p.m.
ANTUNG via SWATOW	SWATOW	Saturday, 15th Sept.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	Sunday, 16th Sept.	9 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	SWATOW	Sunday, 16th Sept.	2 p.m.
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	SWATOW	Wednesday, 19th Sept.	Noon
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	Friday, 21st Sept.	8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	SWATOW	Friday, 21st Sept.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SWATOW	Tuesday, 25th Sept.	Noon
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	SWATOW	Wednesday, 26th Sept.	Noon
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	SWATOW	Saturday, 4th Oct.	D.L.

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"GLENANNOY"	22nd Oct.
"GLENAPP"	5th Nov.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENANNOY"	18th Sept.	Geelong, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARMARTHENSHEIRE"	26th Sept.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

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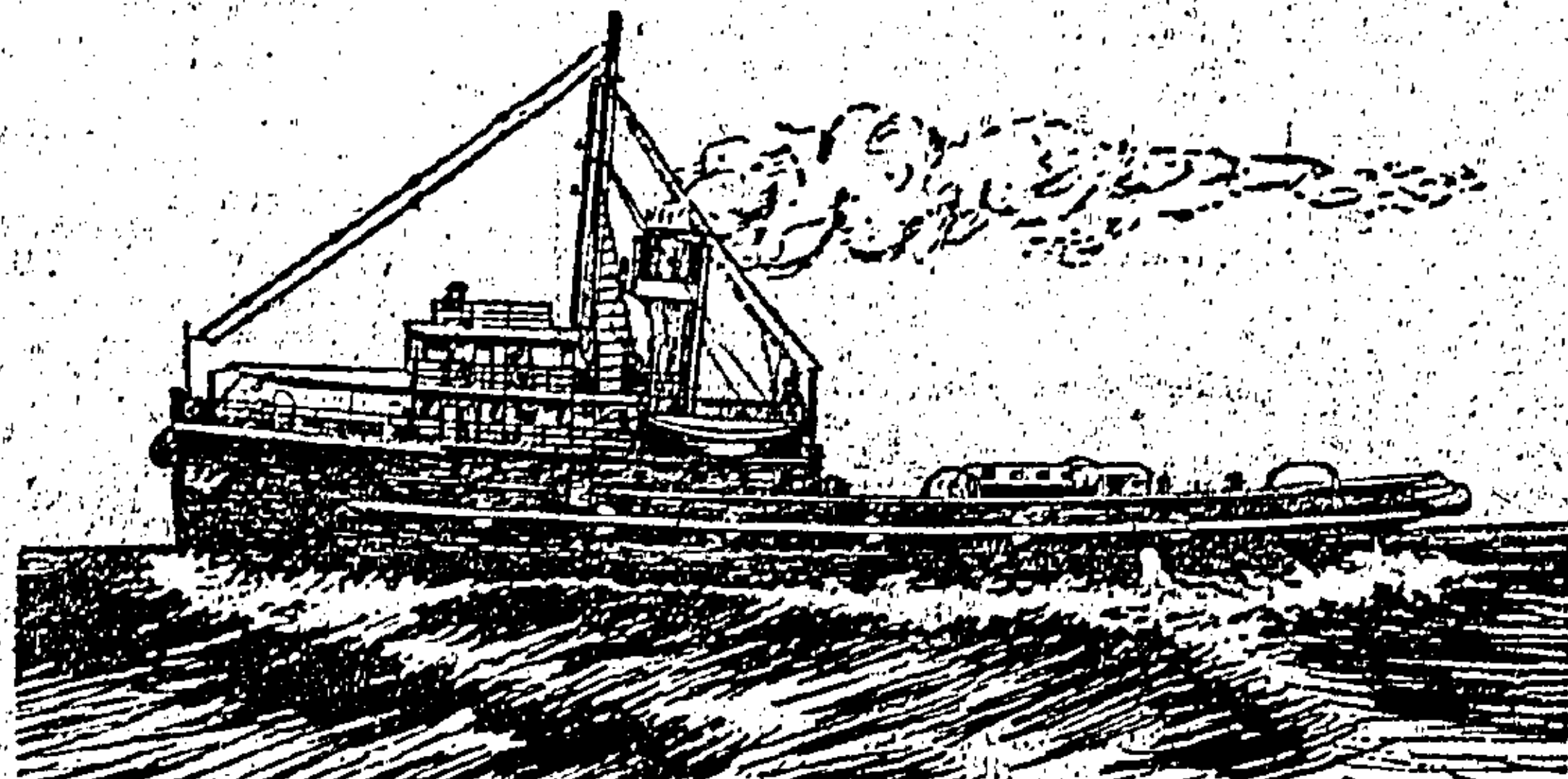
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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

September 11th.  
*Caravelle*, French str., 1,010 tons, Capt. Vestier, from Saigon, with rice—Order.  
*Dag. Norwegian* str., 761 tons, Capt. R. Hannevig, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Koon Sing.  
*Empress of Canada*, British str., 21,517 tons, Capt. A. J. Hailey, R.N.R., from Vancouver, B.C., which port she left on August 23rd, with a general cargo.—C.P.S.S., Ltd.  
*Fushimi Maru*, Japanese str., 8,446 tons, Capt. Misao Nakamura, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.  
*Gloucester*, British str., 4,120 tons, Capt. W. H. Kennedy, from London and Singapore, the latter port she left on September 8th, with a general cargo.—M. & Co.  
*Halvard*, British str., 1,217 tons, Capt. Charles Spilde, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Fat Shing.  
*Honolulu Maru*, Japanese str., 3,540 tons, Capt. M. Naitaka, from Kure, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.  
*Nagato Maru*, Japanese str., 5,000 tons, Capt. Y. Katori, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.  
*Phaetoth*, British str., 7,155 tons, Capt. W. H. Prosper, from Vancouver and Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Tjallingii*, Dutch str., 4,500 tons, Capt. Y. Adriance, from Batavia and Balikpapan, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

## CLEARANCES

September 11th.  
*Amfura*, for Moji.  
*Bentley*, for Shanghai.  
*Chungking*, for Canton.  
*Devent*, for Saigon.  
*Engler*, for Foochow.  
*Fushimi Maru*, for Singapore.  
*Gloucester*, for Shanghai.  
*Honolulu Maru*, for Swatow.  
*Kure*, for Amoy.  
*Maru*, for Shanghai.  
*Nagato Maru*, for Hongkong.  
*Phaetoth*, for Canton.  
*Tai Sang*, for Batavia.  
*Tjallingii*, for Batavia.  
*West Camara*, for Manila.

## PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.  
*Empress of Australia*, on September 10th—Miss E. Lovak.  
*Empress of Canada*, on September 11th—Miss D. Abraham, Rev. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Heyman, Mrs. J. H. Hume, Mr. A. Keating, Miss E. Howell, Mr. R. F. Mattingley, Mrs. H. M. Patterson, Col. and Mrs. O. B. Perry, Miss D. Reed, Mr. I. W. Shewan, Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Miss M. Gubbay, Mrs. J. M. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nisim, Mrs. Meadows, Miss D. E. Pepperell, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Williams, Mrs. G. Costello, Mr. J. H. Balm, Mr. L. E. Bradsher, Miss R. Bruckman, Mr. M. J. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kinney, Mrs. E. C. Hagen, Mr. H. Humphrey, Mr. J. C. Hyndman, Mr. L. E. Hingworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kintock, Mr. M. F. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kochler, Mrs. A. M. Nemeze, Miss S. and R. Nemeze, Mr. J. H. Poignant, Mr. J. C. Powell, Mr. J. H. Scott, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. B. D. Sligman, Mr. H. D. Smith, Mrs. R. E. Spurgeon, Mr. H. Veitch, Mrs. W. A. Wilkie, Miss R. Woodcock, Mr. L. Hamilton, Mrs. E. A. Haynes, Major J. M. Hutchins, Lieut. V. J. McManus, Mrs. B. Millard, Miss J. Millard, Mrs. J. R. Scobie, Mr. B. Hobbins, Rev. W. H. Hewitt, Mr. G. T. Kots, Mrs. K. Landry, Miss Landry, Miss E. M. Patterson, Mr. T. J. Price, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Thomas and child, Miss J. Weightman, Mr. and Mrs. Park-Mark, Mr. R. Guppy, Mr. J. Baker, Miss E. Buchanan, Mr. C. L. M. Man, Mr. A. McCa, Croll, Mr. J. H. Scott, Miss M. Willis, and several Chinese saloon passengers.

## DEPARTURES

Per s.s. *President Madison*, on Sept. 10th, for Manila—Mr. J. W. Austin, Mrs. J. K. Austin, Mr. J. W. Baker, Miss M. Bartling, Mr. E. Bokenge, Mrs. J. G. Breitland, Mrs. C. T. Donney, Mrs. G. Brown, Miss M. Brown, Miss J. Brown, Mrs. A. Gregory, Miss E. M. Harsh, Mrs. J. L. Heim, Miss K. Heim, Mrs. D. A. Janda, Mrs. D. Harding, Mrs. C. E. Joffa, Mrs. L. S. Johnson, Miss D. Latham, Mrs. M. J. Luckock, Miss F. Mai, Mrs. G. E. Miller, Mrs. W. D. Mangin, Lieut. and Mrs. Thos. W. Munford, Miss M. F. Munford, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nishing, Mrs. H. S. Nystron, Miss B. Nystron, Mrs. R. G. Phillips, Lieut. Comdr. Perlman, Mr. J. E. Briggs, Mrs. W. R. Schick, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Strickland, Mrs. A. Truo, Mrs. C. A. White, Mrs. R. I. Walker, Mr. T. Satoh, Mrs. G. C. Lopez, Sister R. Ardois, Mr. A. Leach, Mr. J. R. Payden, and Mr. J. M. Rincon.

## VESSELS EXPECTED

*Andre Lebon* (M.M.), due Sept. 10th.  
*Angers* (M.M.), due Sept. 25th.  
*Bentley* (Ber Line), due Sept. 29th.  
*Caravelle* (M.M.), due to-day.  
*Empress* (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 13th, daylight.  
*Lombard* (Rickmers Line), due Sept. 18th.  
*Phaetoth* (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 19th.  
*Sawa Maru* (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 13th.

## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR PASSENGER APPLY TO	TO BE PASSENGER
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Toba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Oct.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Celtic Prince	Brit.	Princess Line	On 15th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Ballerophon	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 15th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 17th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	West Chopaka	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Sept., 10 a.m.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Empress Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 4th Oct.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Oct.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Oct.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Achilles	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Prosident Madison	Brit.	Admiral Line	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Manila	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Andre Lebon	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Amboise	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Cordillera	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Positum Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	City of Norwich	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Lyson	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	London Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Gleesanda	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Kerouane	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Liaison	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Albert Vogler	Ger.	Reuter Bros. & Co.	About 2nd Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	C. P. Lecocq	Belg.	Messageries Maritimes	About 2nd Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Katsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Sicilia	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Van Overstraten	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Liaison	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Kowloon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Taiwan Maru	Jap.	Yamamoto Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Nanyo Maru	Jap.	Yamamoto Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Hinsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Arakura	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Taiwan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Taiwan	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Sado Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Nellora	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Sachsen	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Venezia	Brit.	D. J. & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd Oct.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Tjallingii	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Liaison	About 12th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Himalaya Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Chippang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Tytlak	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Liaison	About 17th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Honolulu Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Chunyang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 12th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Kalpan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Halbhorn	Brit.	Douglas LaPraque & Co.	On 12th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Halbhorn	Brit.	Douglas LaPraque & Co.	On 12th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Mingtang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 12th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	West Camara	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 12th Sept.
NEW YORK & PANAMA	President Lincoln	Brit.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 12th Sept.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

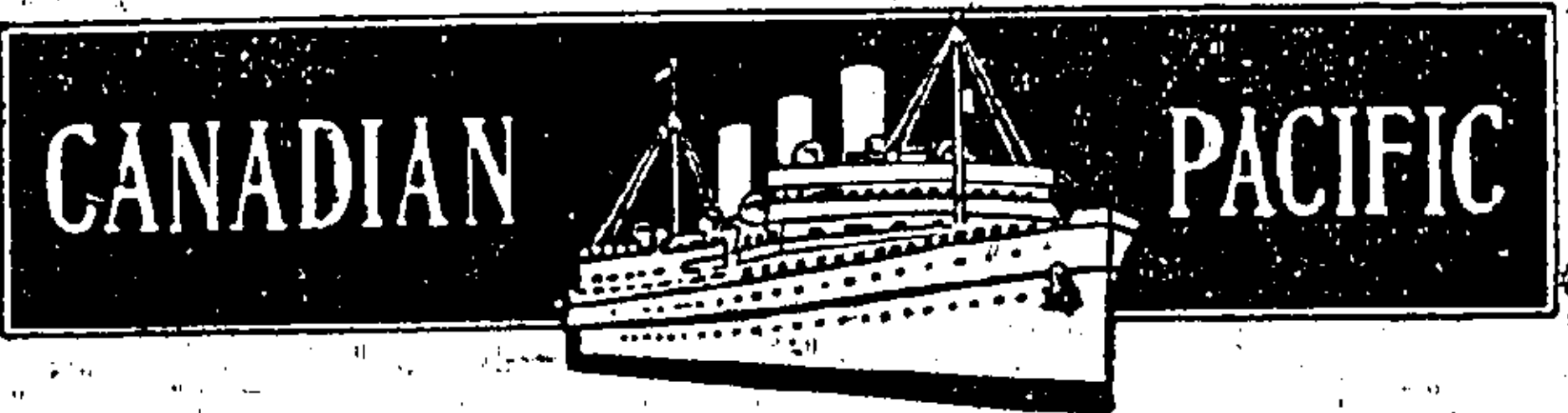
The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* arrived at Kobe on Monday morning, September 10th, and sailed for Vancouver at noon, yesterday, calling at Yokohama.  
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Nagasaki on Monday, September 10th, at 10 a.m., left on Tuesday, September 11th, at 6 a.m., and is due at Kobe to-day at 6 a.m.  
 The Admiral Oriental liner *President Madison*, which departed from this port on September 10th, is due to arrive at Manila to-day at 7.30 a.m., and sails from that port for Victoria and Seattle via Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan, ports on September 15th, at 5 p.m. This steamer arrives Hongkong on Monday, September 17th, at 7.30 a.m., and departs for Seattle on Wednesday, September 19th, at 10 a.m.  
 The Admiral Oriental liner *President McKinley* sailed from Seattle on August 20th, and is due at Hongkong on Sept. 20th.  
 The Pacific Mail s.s. *President Wilson* is delayed in Japan as a relief steamer. Her date of sailing from Japan will be advised later.

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 10th at 18.45.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.: Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 17 deg. N. Long. 127 deg. E., stationary or very slow.  
 September 11th at 11.40.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.: Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 18 deg. N. Long. 128 deg. E., moving N.E.; position uncertain.  
 September 11th at 11.45.—Pressure is highest over N.E. Chi. It has increased slightly from Formosa to Hongkong and the Philippine; also at Guam. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.  
 The western typhoon appears to be moving slowly north-eastward. Its approximate position this morning was Lat. 18 deg. N. and Long. 128 deg. E.  
 The eastern typhoon is in about Lat. 20 deg. N. and Long. 144 deg. E. It seems to be moving northward.  
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 11th September, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1st, 52.25 inches, against an average of 59.55 inches.  
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 12th Sept., is as follows:—  
 Direction: N. winds, fresh.  
 Force: 3 to 4.  
 Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate, fine.  
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo: do.  
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: do.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 11th.			
Day	at 5 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.71	30.76	30.71
Temperature	87	76	86
Humidity	73	73	79
Wind Direction	N	N	NW
Force	—	—	—
Weather	B	B	B
Rain	0.3	0.0	0.0
Wettest open-air temperature on 10th	87		
Lowest open-air temperature on 11th	76		



## HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.

From Hongkong	Day	From Vancouver	Day
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress France	Oct. 13 Oct. 19
Empress Russia	Oct. 4 Oct. 22	Empress Scotland	Oct. 27 Nov. 2
Empress Asia	Nov. 1 Nov. 19	Empress Scotland	Nov. 24 Nov. 30
Empress Canada	Nov. 17 Dec. 3	Empress France	Dec. 9 Dec. 15
Empress Russia	Nov. 29 Dec. 17	Empress Scotland	Dec. 23 Dec. 29

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO. VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO. SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA. CALLAO, MOLLEND, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE. TRINITY BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES. STEAMERS. GINYO MARU 18,000 tons, End of September. ANYO MARU 18,000 tons, October 20th. SEIYO MARU 18,000 tons, December 4th. HAKUYO MARU 18,000 tons, January 15th.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE. OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI, DAIREN, HONGKONG, DAVATA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA. STEAMER. PERISA MARU (Keelung, Moji, Kobe and Osaka) 20,000 tons, Oct. 3rd. NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only) VIA JAPAN AND SUZU. STEAMER. MEIYO MARU (Keelung, Moji, Kobe and Osaka) 20,000 tons, about September 24th.

For full information regarding Passengers, Freight & Sailings. Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH. Agents at Hongkong: Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager. Kings Building. Tel. No. C. 2774 & 2775.

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S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... Sept. 15th, 2.55 p.m.

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KAGA MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct.  
 ITO MARU ... Thursday, 4th Nov., at 11 a.m.  
 MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.  
 MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
 HAKOZAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Oct.  
 HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.  
 LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.  
 LYONS MARU ... End of Sept. or beginning Oct.  
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.  
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
 YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Oct., at 11 a.m.  
 NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.  
 TOBA MARU ... Monday, 1st Oct.  
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.  
 KANAGAWA MARU ... End Oct. or beginning Nov.  
 BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.  
 TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 27th Sept.  
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.  
 NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Sept.  
 TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.  
 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
 YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Sept., at 2 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
 SADO MARU ... Friday, 14th Sept.  
 MOJI MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Sept.  
 HARUNA MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Sept.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 294. F. OGURI, Manager.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From Sept. 12th to 15th, 1923.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week	Date	H'gms Standard Time	Height	Days of Week	Date	H'gms Standard Time	Height
Wed.	12	10 0	7 6	Wed.	12	3 49	3 2
Thu.	13	10 34	6 4	Thu.	13	4 32	1 6
Fri.	14	10 51	7 2	Fri.	14	5 47	2 0
Sat.	15	11 13	6 3	Sat.	15	5 42	2 1
		11 45	6 6			6 27	2 0
		11 51	6 7			6 46	2 6
		12 06	6 0			6 22	2 1
		12 06	6 0			6 26	3 1
Sun.	16	12 04	6 2	Sun.	16	7 20	3 2
		12 16	6 3			7 54	3 7
Mon.	17	1 31	6 0	Mon.	17	8 41	3 5
		3 00	5 0			7 53	4 1
Tue.	18	2 38	4 5	Tue.	18	10 22	4 5
		5 27	4 9			8 57	4 6

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